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AGENTS.

Col. R. H. Cochran, Shelbyville, N. C.
Chas. W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MARCH, 1840.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
13 Thursday,	6 10	6 00	*For March, 1840.*
14 Friday,	6 08	6 01	h. m.
14 Saturday,	6 7	6 02	New 3 10 44 morn.
15 Sunday,	6 6	6 03	First 10 5 47 morn.
16 Monday,	6 5	6 04	Full 17 11 10 morn.
17 Tuesday,	6 4	6 05	Last 25 1 09 morn.
18 Wednesday,	6 3	6 06	

MISCELLANEOUS.

From Godey's Lady's Book.

OUR JESSIE; OR THE EXCLUSIVES.

BY MRS. EMMA C. EMBURY.

"Lizzy, who was that pretty girl I met on the stairs this morning?" said Frederick Carleton, as he threw himself into a well cushioned chair beside his sister; "she was some intimate friend, I presume, for she went into your apartments."

"I suppose it was Sarah Morton, as she is the only person I can at the habit of admitting to my dressing room; she was very pretty."

"Sensible?"

"Good was she dressed?"

"With the utmost simplicity and neatness."

"It must have been Sarah; she dresses with great taste. Did the lady you met wear a black velvet mantilla, with a white hat and yellow feather?"

"Prim! black velvet indeed! Do you call that simplicity? No, the lovely creature I mean wore a little straw hat and a black silk apron; her dark hair was parted smoothly upon her snowy forehead; she had soft blue eyes, and a mouth like an opening rose-bud: now, can you tell me who she is?"

"Oh," exclaimed Lizzy, "it must have been our Jessie."

"And pray, who is "*our Jessie?*" asked her brother.

"Only our seamstress, Fred.; a pretty little creature who looks extremely distressed."

"By Jupiter! if that girl be a seamstress, Fortune never made a greater mistake—it can't be."

"Well, we can soon decide the matter, Fred.; Jessie is now at work in our little sewing room, and as I am going up to give her some directions you can accompany me."

Frederick Carleton obeyed his sister's suggestion, and sauntered into the room half hoping his sister was mistaken. But no; there sat the object of his admiration there sat our *Jessie*, surrounded by pieces and patches, shaping and sewing with the utmost diligence, and scarcely raising her eyes from her work. Seating himself at a little distance, under pretence of waiting his sister's leisure, Frederick leaned himself to studying the countenance of the unconscious girl.

"Her features are not perfectly regular," thought he; "but what soft eyes she has; what a lovely mouth, and how beautifully her fine forehead shines out between those bands of raven hair; her voice too, so soft and low, 'tis sweetest thing in woman.' What a pity such a creature should be the slave of fashionable tyrants."

"Tell me," said he to his eldest sister, Mrs. De Grey, as he returned to the dressing room, "tell me who is "*our Jessie?*"

"Her story is soon told," said Mrs. De Grey, laughing, "and for your sake, my susceptible brother, I am sorry she is not a heroine of romance. Jessie Murray's father was a printer, who, meeting with a severe accidental injury, was confined to his bed for several years before his death, during which time his wife supported the family by seamstress work and dress-making. Mr. Murray was always a reading man, and after he was disabled, he diverted his weary hours by books and the education of his children. I have been told that he studied Latin and Greek, in order that he might teach his son, and thus fit him, if possible, for college, while he carefully instructed Jessie in all the branches he deemed essential to a good education.—After her father's death, which occurred not long since, when Jessie was about eighteen years of age, she determined to fulfil the wishes respecting her young brother, and secure for him a collegiate education. She therefore adopted her present employment; she is a neat seamstress and an excellent dress-maker. Her services are highly estimated, and she works for a few customers who engage her, as we do, for several months together. Her brother entered college last fall, and she is at all the expense of his education."

"What a noble minded girl she must be, to submit to a life of drudgery for such a purpose."

"She is the more praiseworthy, Fred, because she could have obtained a situation as nursery-governess, which, according to modern notions, would have been far less degrading; but she refused it because it would prevent her from returning every night to her mother."

"Is she always cheerful and good humored?"

"She has one of the most winning tempers I ever knew."

"She must be a pretty creature."

"Yes, it is a pity to see so much beauty wasted in humble life."

"But why should it be wasted Julia?"

"Because she will in all probability marry some rough mechanic who will never perceive her graces, and assuredly appreciate her talents."

"Do you suppose then, that personal beauty is not appreciated by the poor as well as the rich, Julia?"

"Yes; but only certain kinds of beauty; a healthy, coarse red cheek, and a bold bright eye, are the charms most admired among the plebeians."

"Julia, what are you talking about? Are Americans running mad? Here I have returned to my native country, after an absence of only five years, and while my love for our republican institutions has increased tenfold, I find my countrymen have become perfectly beside themselves in their aping of foreign follies. *Plebians*—forsooth!—and pray who are the patricians of this most democratic community?"

"Why, Fred, there must be a difference between the upper and lower classes in all communities."

"Yes, Julia, the difference between the good and the wicked, the honest and dishonest, the educated and the ignorant, the governor and the governed—"

"You forget the principal distinction, Frederick, the rich and the poor."

"Aye, I thought so; that is the principal distinction in modern times, and of course the rich man is the patrician, tho' he may have raked his wealth from the kennel, and the poor man is a plebeian, if his ancestors would have been among the only American nobles—the signers of our independence."

"Oh, no, brother, you are wrong; a mechanic, though he be as rich as Cræsus, cannot get into good society, but if he abandon his business before his children are grown up they are received, and his grandchildren finally rank among our first classes."

"Provided they retain the fortune for which their grandfather toiled, I suppose, Julia. Well, I am glad to have the matter so satisfactorily explained, especially as we are the children of a mechanic."

"Nonsense! Fred, how can you say so? Our father was an India merchant."

"True, my high minded sister, but he began life in a cooper's shop down on the wharf, where he afterwards built his stately stores. Many a good barrel has he headed and hooped; and I remember, when a very little boy, how I loved to play in the shavings. But that is thirty years ago, Julia, and I suppose your think other people have forgotten it?"

"I wish Fred, you could forget it. It is not pleasant to have such things brought to light so late in the day. They cannot injure you nor me, but they may mar Lizzy's prospects."

"True, Lizzy might not be allowed to marry a mechanic's grandson, if it were known she was only a mechanic's daughter."

Frederick Carleton with some eccentricity possessed many excellent qualities. His father had bestowed upon him all the advantages of a liberal education; and after completing his studies he had spent several years in Europe. While abroad his father died, and his elder sister married, so that on his return he found the old family mansion passed into other hands, and his favorite sister Lizzy an inmate of Julia's stately mansion. His paternal inheritance insured him a competence, and he resolved to marry as soon as he should meet with a woman capable of realizing his notions of domestic happiness. It is not to be supposed that the rich and travelled Mr. Carleton, (whose three thousand dollars of yearly income was more than doubled by many-tongued rumor,) lacked opportunities of selecting a companion for life. But among manœuvring mammas, and displaying daughters he had as yet seen no one who equalled his idea of womanly loveliness. A true American in feeling, he had lived long enough among foreign fellies to despise them most heartily, and especially did he abhor this attempt to establish an exclusive system in society. "I am no agrarian," he would often say, "nor have I any utopian notions of perfect equality; I am therefore aware that there must always exist different classes in society, such as working men and men of wealth, men gifted with intellect, and others only one remove from idiocy, but let us never acknowledge that worst of all tyrannies, the oligarchy of mere wealth. A man of enlightened mind and virtuous principles is my equal, whatever be his occupation, and whether his hand be hardened by the blacksmith's hammer, or soiled by the ink of the learned professions, it is one which I can grasp with respect."

His notions much displeased his fastidious sisters, and they took great pains to convince him of his folly. But it was in vain they tried to initiate him into the mysteries of modern fashions; he would neither conceal his face beneath an overgrowth of moustache and beard, nor would he imitate the long eared asses of South America in the longitude of his superb raven locks. He even refused to carry the indispensable cane, alleging that since such a sudden lameness had fallen upon the spindle-shanked men of fashion, it was the duty of those who could still boast some *solidity* of understanding to depend upon themselves for support. The ladies pronounced him very handsome, but shockingly unfashionable; while the gentlemen, who found their rent roll was not likely to be diminished either at the billiard table or the race course, discussed his character as they picked their teeth on the steps of the Broadway hotels, and wondered how he contrived to spend his money.

The simple story of Jessie Murray had deeply affected Carleton, and the remembrance of her sweet countenance did not tend to decrease his interest. How much of self mingles with the best feelings of humanity! Had Jessie been a freckled, red-haired, snub-nosed girl, Fred would probably have soon forgotten her miserly devotion, but she was too pretty to recede quickly from his mind. Some how or other it happened almost every morning, that he found it necessary to see his sisters at an early hour when he was sure of finding them in the sewing room. His presence became at length quite unheeded by Jessie, as well as his sisters, and while he amused himself in romping with his little nephew and quizzing the changes of fashion which usually occupied his sisters' thoughts he had constant opportunity of studying the character of "our Jessie." He praised her quiet good sense, her fine taste, her cheerful manners, her unaffected humility, the patience with which she bore the caprices of his sisters, and he repeated to himself again and again, "what a pity she should be obliged to lead such a life!"

One winter evening, as he was hurrying to an appointment, he met Jessie who with her bonnet drawn over her face, and with her cloak drawn close around her, was hurrying in an opposite direction. To turn and join her was his first impulse.

"Where are you going at so late an hour, Miss Murray?" he asked.

"Home," she answered, still hurrying onward.

"At least allow me to accompany you," said he.

"Oh, no, sir," said she, "it is not necessary. I go home alone every evening."

"But you are liable to insult, and should not venture out without a protector."

"We, poor girls, are obliged to be our own protectors, Mr. Carleton," said Jessie. "When my mother is well she usually comes to meet me, but in such cold weather I don't wish her to risk her health."

"And your brother?"

"He is at New Haven college sir. Mr. Carleton, let me beg you not to go out of your way for me."

Fred only answered by drawing her arm through his. Jessie at first seemed alarmed; but, assured by his respectful manner she consented to accept his escort, and they soon reached her mother's door. The light of a cheerful fire gleamed through the half opened shutters, and as Fred looked in the room, he could not avoid noticing the perfect neatness of its arrangement. But Jessie did not invite him to enter, and he unwillingly bade her good night, though he had a strong desire to take a seat beside that humble hearth. When next he met his sisters he told them of his adventure, and asked them why they did not send a servant with the little seamstress.

"Lord, brother, what an idea!" exclaimed Lizzy. "I am sure she can take care of herself."

"Should you feel quite safe, Lizzy, if you were sent out to walk a mile at eight o'clock on a winter night?"

"No; but I have always been accustomed to a protector. Such poor girls as Jessie early learn to take care of themselves, and do not feel the same fears which ladies do."

"For shame!" exclaimed Frederick, "do you suppose that poverty blunts every perception, and destroys every delicate feeling? Faith, I believe the poor girl is more favoured than the rich in such respects, for I don't know one of your fashionable friends, Lizzy, who would shrink from taking my arm as modestly as "our Jessie" did last night."

"Did you really give Jessie your arm and escort her home?"

"I did; and when I saw the quiet pleasant little parlor which she called home, I had a great mind to offer her my hand as well as my arm."

"Frederick, are you losing your senses!—If I did not know you were jesting, I should think you had been taking too much wine!"

"I never was in a sounder state of mind my dear sisters, and yet I declare to you that I have a great mind to make little Jessie your sister-in-law—that is, if she will accept me."

"Come, come, Fred," interposed Mrs. De Grey, "you are carrying the farce too far; Lizzy is almost ready to cry with vexation."

"It is no farce, Julia, I am in earnest."

"For Heaven's sake do not be such a fool; a pretty business it would be to introduce one of my hirelings as my sister. No, no, Fred, that won't do."

"You need not introduce her if you are ashamed of her. I dare say we should find society without your aid."

"It would be ruinous to Lizzy's prospects."

"How so?"

"Why, do you suppose her rich admirer Charles Tibbs, would marry the sister of a man whose wife had once been a seamstress?"

Frederick laughed heartily as he replied, "True, I had forgotten Charles Tibbs is the *grand son* of old Toney Tibbs, who used to peddle essences about the streets, and of course is now good *society*. Well, I will not interfere with Lizzy's matrimonial speculations, so you may banish your fears."

"Oh, I have no fears about it, for with all your eccentricities I am sure you would do nothing so degrading."

Notwithstanding her boasted confidence however, Mrs. De Grey really felt considerable anxiety about the matter, and she determined to send Jessie out of the way until her brother should have forgotten his treasured fancy. Convinced that Jessie was nearly unconscious of Frederick's admiration, and unwilling to lose her services permanently, she thought of a plan which promised success, and she consulted Lizzy as to its possibility.

"Aunt Tabitha has sent to me to procure her a seamstress for a few weeks, suppose we induce Jessie to go; the poor thing needs country air, and it will be just the place for her."

"Why, Julia?" asked Lizzy, with a smile, "because she needs country air, or because we need her absence?"

"Nay, Lizzy, it is no laughing matter. I want to send her out of Fred's way before she has any suspicion of his folly."

"But why send her to aunt Tabitha?"

"Because Fred will never find her there—he is so terribly afraid of the old lady's *sentimentalism* that he never visits her, and by the time Jessie returns, he will have some new folly to engage his attention."

The plan was matured; and Jessie, who really felt the need of a change of air, or relaxation from her continued labors, consented to leave her mother for a few weeks. Accordingly, one bright spring morning a stage coach deposited Jessie at the gate of a neat old fashioned cottage, which stood on the outskirts of a village about forty miles from the great metropolis.

"Where is "our Jessie?" asked Fred, when he had watched in vain for her daily return to the sewing room.

"Lord, brother, do you think I keep a record of her engagements? When she has finished our work she goes somewhere else, and that is all I know about it."

The idea of that gentle creature being thus driven about from place to place, toiling day after day with her needle, and dimming her bright eyes over plaits and gathers, was extremely painful to Fred Carleton. The more he thought of it the more uneasy he became. "Why should I hesitate," thought he, "I have seen the prettiest girls in Lizzy's set, and I like Jessie Murray better than any of them—Seamstress indeed! I wonder if Julia would like to hear that her own dear mother used to make six shillings a day by binding shoes when she was first married to the honest cooper, our father? Yet I should hate to mar Lizzy's plans; I wish I had some one to advise me. Now I think of it, I will go and see aunt Tabitha; she has a good romantic old soul whom I used to ridicule so much will now be my best counsellor." So with his usual impetuosity, Fred started on a visit to aunt Tabitha, leaving his sisters quite ignorant of his destination, and little dreaming of the unexpected pleasures that awaited him.

Dear old aunt Tabitha! what a singular compound she was of good feeling and exaggerated sentiments. In early life she had been betrothed to one whose poverty was the only obstacle to their union. He had sailed to India, in the hope of bettering his fortunes, but he never returned, nor did any tidings of his fate ever reach his native land. The ship was missing—it had never reached its destined port, and the sea kept its own secret. Deeply tinged with the romance of warm hearted youth, and greatly addicted to novel reading, aunt Tabitha had always lived in a world of the imagination, and the mystery which ever hung the fate of her lover seemed to strengthen the romantic fervor of her nature. For some years after his disappearance, she never left her apartment, and it was only by opening the charities of her kindly nature that she could be induced to take an interest in every day life. Combining active benevolence with almost morbid sensibility, she was often a subject of ridicule to those who did not know her virtues, while she was sincerely loved by those who could forgive eccentricity in behalf of excellency. Frederick Carleton, in his boyish days, had conceived a great dislike to her peculiarities, and unable then to appreciate her good qualities, was terribly bored by what he styled her "sentimentalities." But he had since learned to know her better; her foibles now seemed to render her better fitted to afford him counsel. What was the result of her advice? * * * *

Let us pass over the lapse of three years, in the course of which Lizzy Carleton had married the rich and aristocratic Charles Tibbs, who was the very pink of fashion, excepting his dislike of perfumes, an antipathy probably owing to early associations. The sisters were established to their heart's content. A fine house, French furniture, a splendid carriage, and plenty of servants had fallen to the lot of both. It is true the habitual failings of Julia's husband had made him a by-word among honorable men, and Charles Tibbs was a mere nonentity—the very "essence" of insipidity; but these were trifling drawbacks upon the felicity of women of fashion. Fred Carleton was residing in Paris, the happy husband of a charming woman, and enjoying all the pleasures of that gay city. Had he so soon forgotten our Jessie?

One morning Lizzy entered her sister's room with an open letter in her hand, exclaiming, "Oh Julia, I have good news for you, Fred is coming home, and his Parisian wife will just arrive in time to add brilliancy to our winter parties."

Julia shrugged her shoulders. "I hope it may be so, Lizzy, but Fred is such a queer fellow that he is quite as likely to have some dowdy for a wife, whom we shall be ashamed to introduce."

"Oh no," exclaimed Lizzy; "I have seen Mrs. Grantham, who has just returned from Paris, and who saw Fred's wife, very often in society; she says Mrs. Carleton was quite the fashion. They were wearing bonnets a la Carleton; dishcloths a la Carleton; mantillas a la Carleton; in short there was no limit to the admiration she was exciting.—The Duke of Orleans had asked her name as he met her in his daily rides, and expressed himself in very decided terms respecting her beauty; the Duke of Neymours has danced with her at a ball given at the Tuileries, and she has even sung a duett with the Princess Clementine, at one of the royal soirees."

"Can it be possible! Well, if that be the case, she will be a great acquisition to our society—she must be a woman of some rank to be admitted into such circles in Paris."

Mrs. Grantham thinks she is English—but you know Fred has always returned some quizzing replies to our enquiries respecting her, and we can only learn her origin from herself; she is quite distinguished for her vocal powers, and though little skilled in instrumental music, creates quite a sensation by her splendid style of singing. From all that I can hear I judge Fred has led as eccentric a life abroad as he does at home; no body knew when he was married, but after living in retirement for two years after his return to Paris, he emerged from his seclusion, bringing with him his lovely and gifted wife."

"Well, we shall know all about her when they arrive; she will certainly be the fashion, but I should like to know who she is—however; she is a foreigner, and that will be sufficient to attract attention."

A few weeks later, Fred Carleton arrived in his native city, and hurried to see his sisters, whom in spite of all their follies, he loved.

"Where is your wife?" was the first question.

"At the Astor House."

"Why did'nt you bring her to our house?" asked Mrs. De Grey.

"Because I could'nt tell whether you would like to receive her; you know nothing about her, and I have not forgotten your old prejudices."

"Yes; but you certainly could not doubt of her meeting a warm reception; for although we have never seen her, yet we are not ignorant of her high reputation for beauty and fashion. We are all impatience to greet her Fred, come let us go directly and see her."

"Excuse me, my dear girls, first impressions are all important, and I have no idea of your seeing my pretty wife when she is looking pale and travel worn; I positively forbade her receiving any visits for three days, because I want her to appear in all her charms at Mrs. Grantham's musical soiree next Thursday."

"But surely you will allow her relatives to see her."

"No; you are precisely the persons I have determined she shall not see until she is looking perfectly well; I want you to do justice to my choice, she has been much admired in Paris, and I wish her claims to be as well established here."

"So you have become a convert to our system, brother; and really desire to see your wife a woman of fashion."

"I have my reasons, Lizzy; when I have once seen her enjoying the undisputed possession of your admiration, we shall retire to our quiet home, and laugh at the follies we now perpetrate."

"Do you suppose your wife will be content to retire from the gay scenes she now adorns?"

"My wife is only obeying my wishes in leaving the seclusion which she loves—I have my reasons, I tell you. By the way, what has become of "our Jessie?"

"Ah, Fred, you ought to thank us for manœuvring you out of that folly; if we had not sent Jessie out of the way, you might now have been the husband of a little sewing girl, instead of glorying in a wife who claims the praises of princes."

"Perhaps I might, Lizzy, but where is the pretty seamstress?"

"I don't know; she and her mother removed from their old residence soon after you saw her here; and I could discover no trace of them. I suppose she is the wife of some honest carpenter by this time. But tell us, Fred, when we shall see Mrs. Carleton?"

"We will meet you at Mrs. Grantham's soiree."

"Ah! I see; you think she needs the accessaries of dress, and the advantages of lamp light. I really believe you are half ashamed of your wife, Fred."

"Perhaps I am only ashamed of my sisters," was the teazing reply, as with a merry laugh, he hurried away.

When the appointed Thursday arrived, the sisters, full of curiosity, repaired to Mrs. Grantham's mansion; but they were far too fashionable to be punctual, and it was quite late when they entered the crowded room. Their steps were arrested by the sound of a simple prelude upon the harp, as they passed just within the door, a sweet, bridlike voice, filled the apartment with melody.—The song was the fine ballad of "Old Robin Gray," which, when well sung never fails to thrill every heart; and as the singer now threw her whole soul into the mournful strains, all stood in breathless attention to catch the exquisite sounds.

"It must be Fred's wife," whispered Lizzy, as they pressed forward to catch a glimpse of the vocalist. But her back was turned towards them, and they could only see a sylph like figure, attired with the utmost magnificence.

"How do you like your new sister, said Mrs. Grantham, as she welcomed her guests; "is she not all I guessed her?"

"We have not seen her," was the reply, and at that moment Fred approached.—What was their astonishment, when in the lady bowing upon his arm, they discovered "Our Jessie."

As he led his wife to a seat beside them, and listened to their gracious welcome, he could not forbear whispering to Lizzy, "You see how much I am indebted to you for your manœuvring—the partner of a royal duke, the belle of an hereditary prince, the sensation of the regal circles, in short all, only the little sewing girl."

"But when did you marry her?"

"Ask Aunt Tabitha."

Fred Carleton had devoted the first two years of his wedded life to the cultivation of his wife's fine musical talents, and he then brought her into society, determined to try whether beauty, talents and grace were not sufficient claims upon the fashionable world. He had succeeded even beyond his hopes, and as he beheld her receiving the homage of rank and fortune, he could not but smile at the remembrance of the indignation which his sisters had once expressed respecting so degrading an alliance. As soon as he saw his wife's charms fully appreciated, and was convinced that his sisters had become reconciled to the thought of introducing her into society, Fred gladly withdrew from its frivolous gaieties, and during a long life of uninterrupted domestic happiness, never found reason to regret his marriage with "our Jessie."

Brooklyn, L. I.

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

From the Correspondence of the Ral. Register.

FEBRUARY 20.

The Speaker announced the subject before the House to be, a "Resolution giving authority to the Committee of Elections to print such papers as may be thought necessary to facilitate its investigations," &c.

Mr. Fillmore being entitled to the floor, was proceeding to address the House, when Mr. Petriken rose to order, stating that it was not proper for a member of one of the Committees to refer in the House to what had passed in such Committee.

The Chair decided that it was improper, and a considerable debate arose on the point of order, Mr. Fillmore insisting on the necessity of his stating facts in vindication of the Committee.

Further proceedings were cut off by the expiration of the morning hour. The orders of the day were called; and after an unsuccessful effort of Mr. Rives, to postpone them, in order to go on with the pending debate, the bill from the Senate to continue the Works on the Red River Raft came up.

Mr. Biddle, who had moved instructions to accompany the reference of the Bill, had the floor, but yielded it at the request of Mr. Jones, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, to report a bill additional to the act for the issue of Treasury Notes, which was twice read and committed. Mr. J. attempted to have this bill made the order of the day, every day until disposed of, but did not succeed.

Mr. Biddle then took the floor on the Red River Raft bill, and continued his address until past 3 o'clock.

He was followed by Mr. Cross, of Arkansas, and Mr. Rice Garland. Mr. Beatty then obtained the floor; but after making a few remarks, gave way for a motion to adjourn.

In the Senate, yesterday, sundry memorials were presented and reports made; and on the question of State Debts, Mr. Clay addressed the Senate at large against the Report of the Select Committee and all the several amendments.

There has been one of the most enthusiastic Whig meetings just held here, ever witnessed in this country. It is said, that so great an assemblage was never before known in this City, on any occasion; and this too, in the very teeth of the denunciations of the 'Globe,' in advance of the meeting. This outpouring of the people, under the very shadow of Executive power, is another indication of the great political revolution which is going on. After the meeting had adjourned, a long Procession was formed with transparencies, &c. which marched to the lodgings of some of the leading Whig Members of Congress, and was addressed briefly by several of them, and amongst others, by Mr. Stanly, of your State, whose remarks were received with the greatest applause.

FEBRUARY 21.

Mr. Fillmore was, yesterday, entitled to the floor on a proposition from the Committee of Elections to have such printing done as might be necessary. The question immediately pending on the New Jersey election was on the appeal taken from the decision of the Chair, that it was not in order for Mr. F. to read to the House, on the motion to print, a Resolution adopted in the Committee, and which had not been reported to the House. The appeal was debated for some time by Messrs. Adams, Banks, Pope, Petriken, Granger and Briggs, and was not concluded when the morning hour had expired.

Mr. Graves asked leave, at this time, to refer to certain documents which had passed between him and the Postmaster General in relation to E. W. Robinson, a Clerk in his Department, having been sent to conduct a party paper in Kentucky, while his salary as Clerk was continued.

The Speaker said the motion could only be entertained by unanimous consent. Being objected to, Mr. Graves moved a suspension of the rules, which motion failing of two thirds, was not carried.

The House then took up the bill making appropriations for the payment of Pensions for the year 1840, which had been returned from the Senate with an amendment authorizing the several Pension Agents to administer the oaths required, which was concurred in.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee on the Census bill, having been read through. It was understood that it would be best to adopt it in case it should become necessary. The Committee therefore reported the bill as it stood.

The House then went into a Committee on the Senate bill to continue the office of Commissioner of Pensions until the 4th of March, 1843, and to transfer the duties of that officer from the Navy Department to the Office of the Commissioner, and also to transfer one Clerk.

Both bills were reported to the House; when the latter bill was taken up Mr. Proffit, of Indiana, moved to reduce the salary of the Commissioner from $3,000, to $2,500, and demanded the Yeas and Nays, when the House adjourned.

In the Senate, a number of memorials were received, and reports acted upon.

The assumption of State debts coming again under consideration, the question was taken on Mr. Clay's motion for an indefinite postponement of the subject, and negatived, 27 votes to 15.

On motion of Mr. Grundy, the subject was further postponed till Monday.

On motion of Mr. King, the Senate then took the adverse report made by the Committee on Indian Affairs on the claim of Jubal B. Hancock. After debate, Mr. King moved that the report be recommitted, with instructions to report a bill for his relief, which motion was rejected, 19 votes to 9.

FEBRUARY 22.

The question yesterday before the House, at its opening, was on the appeal of Mr. Adams from a decision of the Chair, that Mr. Fillmore of New York could not proceed in reading a resolution which had been agreed to in the Committee of Elections, but not yet reported to the House, but which it was moved to print, without a vote of leave.

On this appeal, Mr. Briggs was entitled to the floor. After he concluded, the question was then taken on the appeal, and the Speaker's decision was sustained 99 votes to 83. So it was decided that Mr. Fillmore could not read the resolution passed in the Committee of Elections, without leave of the House.

Some objection was made to Mr. Fillmore's again taking the floor on the matter which had been for some days under discussion, on the ground that he had been called to order and had taken his seat. Mr. Fillmore warmly insisted upon his privilege.

The Chair deciding that Mr. F. could not proceed, without leave from the House, Mr. Bell appealed from his decision, and the Yeas and Nays were ordered on the appeal.

Mr. Holleman moved, that Mr. Fillmore have leave to proceed; but Mr. F. replied, with warmth, that neither he nor his constituents could consent to speak by permission. He would speak, by right, or not at all.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. Rice Garland reminded the House that Friday and Saturday, having been set apart for private business, he presumed that no other subject could be taken up but by a vote of two thirds of the members present.

The Chair so deciding, Mr. Holleman took an appeal, which, after considerable debate, was decided in favor of the Speaker 113 votes to 64.

A number of private bills were then taken up and passed upon.

On motion of Mr. Graham, it was resolved, that when the House adjourns, it will adjourn to Monday.

Some struggle then ensued (there being no other private business on the calendar) to proceed with several different subjects.—Mr. Sergeant succeeded, at length, in calling up the bill for amending the Census act, which was read a third time, and passed.

The House then took up the bill providing for the re-appointment of the Commissioner of Pensions. The question was on concurring with the Committee of the whole in reducing the salary of the Office from $3,000 to $2,500. Mr. Proffit, urged the reduction. He said much had been said about retrenchment. It would be seen who are now for it. If no other member was ready to carry out the subject, he would himself move for a deduction of 25 per cent. from the salary of Government officers generally, as it appears that they are hereafter to receive for their services a specie currency, while their fellow-citizens would have to receive whatever they could get for what they had to dispose of.

After a considerable contest for the floor, Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, obtained it, and, having expressed himself in favor of the amendment, he gave way to a motion for adjournment. The House adjourned to Monday.

In the Senate, after the presentation of sundry petitions, Mr. Tappan, called up the Resolution submitted by him some days ago, in relation to the claims of individuals against the Government of the U. States. It provides that no claim which shall have been twice presented to either House and adversely reported upon, shall be again received, unless on affidavit that there is new testimony important in the case.

After some considerable debate, on motion of Mr. Wall, the subject was laid on the table, and the Senate then adjourned to Monday.

FEBRUARY 25.

The Speaker, yesterday, laid before the House sundry communications from the Heads of Departments, which were referred.

Mr. Campbell, Chairman of the Committee of Elections, after obtaining a suspension of the rules for the purpose, offered a Resolution from that Committee, authorizing it to send for persons and papers in reference to the contested elections from the 3d Congressional District of Pennsylvania and the 6th Congressional District of Massachusetts.

Mr. Lewis Williams contended that such a grant would be a departure from former usages. It had been the practice of the House to have testimony taken in the district where the contested election was held before a State Officer. It would be a dangerous practice to adopt a different course. It was further contended, that the power to send for persons and papers included the power to appoint a Commissioner.

Mr. Campbell said, if his were doubted, he was willing to modify his resolution, so as to put the matter out of doubt. It was no question according!y.

After considerable debate, it still for the previous question, and a division of the original question, the Resolution was carried by a large majority.

Mr. Jones, from the Committee of Ways and Means, said he was instructed to report a resolution making the bill for providing for the issues of Treasury Notes, the special order of Thursday next.

The Speaker announced that the first business in order was, the call of the States for Resolutions, and that the gentleman from Virginia could offer his resolution by general consent only.

The House declining by a vote to suspend the rules, the Speaker commenced the call in the reverse order of the States, and a great number of resolutions were offered.

In pursuance of notice heretofore given, Mr. Stuart of Illinois, introduced a bill granting pre-emption rights to actual settlers on the public lands, which was twice read and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

On the State of Kentucky being called, Mr. Graves moved a suspension of the rules, in order to consider the Resolution offered by him the other day, proposing an investigation by the Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department in the case of Mr. Robinson, formerly a Clerk in the Department. But the House refused to suspend, and, on motion of Mr. Reynolds, the House adjourned.

In the Senate, there were several petitions presented relating to the establishment of a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States. Mr. Webster, in presenting one of these memorials, took occasion to give his views in relation to the necessity of such a law at this juncture.—He was followed by Messrs. Buchanan, Talmadge and Wall, all in favor of the bill.

The Senate concurred in the amendments to the Census bill and then adjourned.

FEBRUARY 26.

The Speaker having announced the unfinished business, Mr. Graham of N. C. moved a suspension of the rules, to offer a proposition for constructing two inclined Planes to the Potomac Bridge, so as to facilitate the crossing a Ferry-boat between the broken parts of said Bridge, and also to hire the use of a Boat and the necessary hands to work the same. The suspension was refused.

The House then took up the order of the day in relation to the New Jersey Election, in which Mr. Fisher, from your State, took a prominent part, in which he entered into a constitutional argument of the right of members to hold seats on the ground of legal returns until their election should be looked into, which right he strenuously denied. Mr. F. met with much interruption and opposition, but proceeded to the end of his speech.

Mr. Smith replied to him with some warmth, until his remarks were cut short by a motion to adjourn.

In the Senate, the bills ordered to be engrossed on Monday, were passed, but nothing else of the slightest interest transpired.

The following note was found among the private papers of Lord Erskine:

To General Washington,

"Sir,—I have taken the liberty to introduce your august and immortal name, in a short sentence, which is to be found in the book I send you.

"I have a large acquaintance among the most valuable and exalted class of men; but you are the only human being for whom I ever felt an awful reverence.

"I sincerely pray to God to grant a long and serene evening to a life so gloriously devoted to the universal happiness of the world.

T. ERSKINE."

London, March, 15, 1797.

Infidelity.—A servant, who had made the improvement that might be expected from hearing the irreligious and blasphemous conversation continually passing at the table where it was his place to wait, took an opportunity to rob his master. Being apprehended, and urged to give a reason for his infamous behaviour, "Sir," said he, "I had heard you so often talk of the impossibility of a future state, and that after death there was no reward for virtue, nor punishment for vice, that I was tempted to commit the robery." "Well but," replied the master, "had you no fear of that death which the laws of your country inflict upon the crime?" "Sir," rejoined the servant, looking sternly at his master, "what is that to you, if I had a mind to venture that?—You have removed my greatest terrour; why should I fear the less?"—*Bishop Horne's Works.*

When Archbishop Penelon was Almoner to Louis XIV, his Majesty was astonished on Sunday, to find, instead of the usual crowded congregation, only himself and his attendants, the Priest and other officers of the Chapel. "What is the meaning of this?" said the King. The Prelate answered, "I caused it to be given out that your Majesty would not attend Chapel to-day in order that you might see who came here to worship God, and who to flatter the King."

It was at Admiral Walsingham's table that Dr. Johnson made that excellent reply to a pert coxcomb, who absolutely baited him during dinner time;—"Pray now," said he to the Doctor, "what would you give, old Gentleman, to be as young and sprightly as I am?" "Why Sir, I think," replied Johnson, "I would almost be content to be as foolish."

Puzzles.—What is that which comes with a coach and goes with a coach, and which a coach cannot go without?—*Noise.*

Why is a thought, when communicated by words, like wine?—*Tea expressed.*

Why are clergymen's horses like kings? They are guided by *ministers.*

Counterfeit quarter dollars are in circulation in New York.

From the Democratic Review.

GEN. HARRISON AND JOHN RANDOLPH.

A friend of ours, who has for many years held a prominent position in political society, has given us permission to copy from his diary, the following passage describing a scene which occurred in the Senate of the United States more than ten years ago.—He happened to be in Washington at the period when the late Mr. Randolph was in the full career of the virulent warfare which he waged against the Administration of Mr. Adams, and made the Senate Chamber, day after day, the theatre of his denunciations against him and his prominent supporters. Mr. Randolph lived long enough to acknowledge and lament the fatal mistake he had made in promoting the election of General Jackson; and his sincere repentance should be remembered to his credit, while we condemn the means by which he advanced that object. The scene described in the subjoined extract from the diary, is the identical one so often referred to in the Richmond Enquirer and other administration papers, when Mr. Randolph is said to have convicted General Harrison of the high crime of being a federalist, a crime deemed sufficiently heinous in some parts of our country to annihilate the man who is suspected of it, even under the administration of the man who pledged himself to put down the MONSTER, PARTY SPIRIT."

EXTRACT.

1826, March 20. I visited the Senate Chamber to-day, and was fortunate enough to find the celebrated John Randolph on his legs, and in the middle of a speech—on what particular question, I could not learn from any thing he said; for it is a characteristic of his eloquence, that he rambles wide of the mark and speaks of almost every thing but the question really under discussion. He was, at that time, running a tilt against General Harrison, the Senator of Ohio, and the style in which he assailed him was so personal and acrimonious, that I was surprised he was permitted to proceed. He raked up the reminiscences of nearly 30 years, adverted to the period when Congress was sitting in Philadelphia, to the then called standing army, Macpherson's blues, the alien and sedition laws, all the by-gone political sins of that day, and turning to General Harrison, with a most ferocious aspect, and pointing to him with his long finger, he charged him with being a black cockade federalist of '98; a standing army man, one who had voted for the alien and sedition laws, and had been hand in glove with the leading party in power—he designated him a "Military Satrap," who had been appointed a Governor of Provinces by John Adams, &c., &c. He pursued this strain of vituperation for some fifteen minutes, when some other idea seized his wayward fancy and led him upon another scent.

As soon as he sat down, General Harrison rose, and, as I thought, with remarkable coolness and temper, considering the virulent and unprovoked character of the attack, observed, that the extraordinary manner in which his name had been brought before the Senate, by the Senator from Virginia, probably required some notice from him, though he scarcely knew how to treat such a charge as had been advanced against him seriously. The gentleman had charged him with being a black cockade federalist of '98, and with having voted for the standing army and the alien and sedition laws. He had not so fertile a memory as the gentleman from Virginia, nor could he at command call up all the transactions of nearly thirty years ago. He could say, however, that at the time alluded to, he was not a party man in the sense the Senator from Virginia used—he was a delegate of a territory which was just then rising into importance, and having no vote on the general questions before Congress, it was neither his duty nor the interest of those whom he represented, to plunge into the turbulent sea of general politics which then agitated the nation.—There were questions of great importance to the North Western territory then before Congress, questions upon the proper settlement of which, the future prosperity of that now important portion of the Union greatly depended. Standing as he did, the sole representative of that territory, his greatest ambition was to prove himself faithful to his trust, by cherishing its interests, and nothing could have been more suicidal or pernicious to those he represented, than for him to exasperate either party by becoming a violent partisan, without the power of aiding either party, because he had no vote on any political question. This was his position, and although he had his political principles as firmly fixed as those of the gentleman from Virginia, it was no business of his to strike where he could not be felt, and where the blow must recoil upon himself and those whom he represented. He wore no cockade, black or tricolored, at that day—and never were one but when he was in the military service of his country. But he was seriously charged with the heinous offence of associating with *federal* gentlemen. He plead guilty—he respected the revolutionary services of President Adams, and had paid him that courtesy which was due to him as a man and as Chief Magistrate.—He also associated with such men as John Marshall and Jas. A. Bayard—was the acknowledgment of such guilt to throw him out of the pale of political salvation?

On the other hand, he was on intimate terms with Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Gallatin, and with the whole Virginia delegation, among whom he had many kinsmen and dear friends. They were his principal associates in Philadelphia, in whose mess he had often met the gentleman who was now his accuser, and with whom he had spent some of the happiest hours of his life. It was true, as the Senator alleged, he had been appointed Governor of the North Western territory by John Adams—so had he been by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. He was not in Congress when the standing army was created, and the alien and sedition laws were passed, and if he had been he could not have voted for them and would not if he could. It was not in his nature to be a violent or proscriptive partisan, but he had given a firm support to the republican administrations of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe. He found the Senator from Virginia unanswered—he well knew the Senate could be annoyed with this dreadful and unpardonable pugnacity.

I have gone somewhat into a detail in regard to General Harrison's remarks, for I was very favorably impressed with the gentlemanly, self-possession and propriety of his reply to the rude attack made upon him. He carried away all the laurels.—Mr. Randolph, however, returned to the attack in a long stream of vituperation, interrupted only by an eloquent tribute to Chief Justice Marshall. Being the first time I had heard him, I listened to him attentively. It is impossible not to be deeply interested by the originality of thought and expression, the play of genius and talent, and the various information which are mingled in the harangues of this eccentric with an utter disregard for the feelings of others and of the common decencies of life. At the same time, it is impossible not to feel that he is entirely out of place in the Senate of the U. S. Several Senators, with whom I have conversed, speak of him as one who is alike injurious to the character and efficiency of the Senate—his frequent desultory and irrelevant harangues retard its business, while the acrimony and virulence of his tone must lower its dignity in the public estimation. Mr. Calhoun is censured for not exercising his authority as presiding officer, in regard to Mr. Randolph. He seems indeed to have gained that kind of ascendancy in the Senate, that while no one approves his conduct, every one is afraid of him.—He says what he pleases and does as he pleases, and there are none to say to him, nay. Some excuse him on the score of insanity, and there is certainly a good deal in his conduct and appearance to favor the idea—but if this be the case, why is he where he is? A Senator of one of the first States of the confederacy! Mr. Randolph's person is like his manner and his history—peculiar. A tall thin figure, a small head, piercing eyes, cadavarous complexion, short waist and long legs, with a peculiarly effeminate and clear voice. He dresses more like a gentleman this season, it is said, than he has been known to do for many years. A blue coat and waistcoat, drab breeches, white top boots, jocky cap, and his hair tied by a single string, constitute the costume of this Virginia Senator:

"A man so various, that he seems to be
"Not one, but all mankind's epitome."

From the Raleigh Register.

THE GREAT DINNER.

A gentleman, who was present at the great Clay Dinner in Richmond, has politely furnished us with the following graphic sketch, for which we beg leave to tender our acknowledgments:

"Allow me, Mr. Editor, to assume the task of attempting to pourtray to you, what was enacted at the great Dinner in compliment to him, who has been ever battling for his country's honor,—Clay, who although reproached, has ever been the active champion in defence of the liberties of the people. And I feel awfully inadequate, even to convey in my poor way the joyful scene, for 'twould require the pen of inspiration.—Fancy that you are in the midst of a thousand or more persons, happy in the manifestation of their regard for the illustrious Statesman, I was going to say of the West, but must say, of our common country; we all claim, and have received the fruits of his public labors. When I reached the scene, he had just completed a notice of his younger days, when he was cast adrift on the wide world with nought but poverty as his heritage. He then turned his attention to the two great leading topics, on which parties were divided in the early days of this Government, to wit: those who contended that the Representative branch of the Government, was to swallow up by its power and growth, the other branches; and those, among whom, foremost in the ranks, stood the immortal Madison, whose fear was, that the Executive was the power to distrust and be jealous of. He noticed briefly, Mr. Madison's Report of '98–'99, which he had ever referred to, as a work fraught with political truth; he called upon the virtue and intelligence of the people to rescue our country from the grasp of power and usurpation; he noticed with great effect the steps of this Government to Consolidation—its tendency to Monarchy. He told us unless we should bestir ourselves at the coming election, that we should have only the name of Liberty, when her virtues and vitals had departed. He pointed us to the different modes which were exerted to enslave the people of Republics; and instanced as among the most effective, the arbitrary power of dismissal from office.—The Federal Office holders, he said, were the unarmed but interested janizaries of the Executive, scattered through our country, and taught, by fear of incurring the displeasure of the President, to sing Pæans and praises to him, and to extol and magnify him; and that if, from an eminence, we could look upon them, group after group, as they came to the review, "a handsome electioneering document could be produced." He noticed the Sub-Treasury and its ruinous consequences; the exercise of the Veto and its abominable abuse, and pointed in a beautiful manner to the wide difference between these and past times. When Mr. Madison, who knew 'twas a power, the exercise of which was calculated to enslave, or go far to enslave a people—who knew that it better became the prerogatives of Royalty, than the head of a free people, instead of its arbitrary exercise, would merely return a measure unapproved by himself, to the body whence it emanated, with the objections he entertained, for their further consideration. And great Heavens! Are the people aware of the enormous encroachments made upon their liberties, that they should lie supinely and suffer such evils?—Are they—can they be aware—that their rights are, day after day, offered as incense at the Altar to magnify the power of the Federal Executive? Are they aware; that they are listening to tongues, many of them moved by cupidity or interest, and that they are coaxed and cajoled by supreme or resting demagogues, to surrender their precious privileges? Are they aware, as the honorable Senator said, that the Senate of the United States is now entering into an examination of the indebtedness of each State, under circumstances, that application has been made by the States that the U. States should assume their debts—thereby lessening their credit abroad, and putting those States works already begun, but not yet completed. Are they prepared to submit to such impudent scrutiny, and to yield all those valuable privileges that our forefathers have transmitted [illegible] on the yoke of tyranny! If so, go on—the accomplishment of the work will be certain indeed.—Near the conclusion, he remarked that he had no political ends to subserve, that he had attained that age, when he should soon have to leave the political arena, and indeed the arena of human life."

In Mr. Clay, you see a man "tranquil as the slumbering lake"—tranquil amid the shouts of deafening applause—tall, graceful, eloquent, "adapting the action to the word and the word to the action"—clear in his illustrations, and close and concise in the arrangement of his argument—energetic, when his lofty soul is fired by a sincere love for his country, and not a less sincere hate of all oppression. He spoke in high and lofty strains of William Henry Harrison. He described him as a man whom he had known long and intimately, and during that long and close acquaintance had seen all both in his public and private life to admire; he spoke of him as a man, who lusted not after personal aggrandizement at the expense of human liberty—as one, whom the lures of life had never cheated to dishonor, and as one, who invariably practised truth and sincerity. He occupied the attention of the company about one hour and a half, during which time he was often cheered with enthusiastic applause.

Henry A. Wise was then toasted, and rose and made an eloquent and thrilling speech; short, but of much pungency.—'Twas a beautiful figure from its exordium to its conclusion. He likened this country to a Fleet—each State a Ship, and in the distance, "a dark, rakish looking vessel, with Loco Focoism written on her stern." He is a man who of times has reminded me of a Steamer, whose machinery is too powerful for the hull. He is animated, quick of comprehension, and happy in his allusions, and gives earnest, strong, unerring indications of future greatness. Indeed he is already great; high minded, zealous and patriotic. In fine, the whole Dinner was a most brilliant affair, where many, very many men of eminence and talent were to be seen, among whom were, besides those I have mentioned, Mr. Tyler, Mr. Leigh, Mr. Botts, Mr. McFarland, Mr. Wyndham Robertson, Mr. Lyons, Mr. Patton, Mr. Archer, and Mr. Jno. Robertson; most of whom addressed the company in felicitous strains. 'Twas a scene, which cannot soon be effaced, and as the Whig says, will form an epoch in our lives. Thus I give you the scattered thoughts of what I witnessed.

M.

Feb. 27th, 1841.

From the National Intelligencer.

NEW JERSEY CONTESTED ELECTION.

We regard the vote given by the House of Representatives Friday evening, in the case of the New Jersey contested election, as indicating on the part of the Administration members a more deliberate determination to disregard the lawful rights of the citizen under the Constitution, than has ever before been witnessed in that Hall. During all the paroxysms of party violence with which our country has been afflicted, no party has ever before had the hardihood, in deciding upon a constitutional right, to declare in advance that it would disregard the law by which that right was secured. The Constitution is the great fundamental law of our political compact, enacted by the sovereign People themselves, and equally obligatory upon the highest officer and the lowest citizen, restraining the one and protecting the other. It is this great fundamental law of the National Government, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof in the States, that define and regulate the sacred right of suffrage, which lies at the foundation of all representative Governments. If this lawful right of the elector is impaired by being compelled to share it with others to whom it does not belong, or abridged by withholding it from those to whom it *does* belong, then indeed are the days of the Republic numbered.

Then let us glance at the proceedings of the House on Friday evening. While this case was pending before the Committee of Elections, and the commissioned members had gone home under an order of the committee to finish taking evidence to prove the frauds committed and the unlawful votes alleged to have been given, a motion was suddenly made in the House requiring the committee "*forthwith*" to report which five of the ten claimants of the contested seats received the greatest number of votes. This motion was evidently made with the design of at once voting the Administration gentlemen into the vacant seats, whether they had or had not the greatest number of *lawful votes*, and was earnestly advocated for that avowed purpose. As nothing but the greatest number of *lawful votes* can constitute an election, a motion was made by Mr. Filmore to amend the resolution by inserting the word "LAWFUL" before the word "votes," and the vote on this motion was taken by yeas and nays; and, to the surprise, we should think, of almost every body but themselves, ninety-six members were found ready to record their names against a report to be based upon the number of lawful votes.—Thereby manifesting a willingness to exclude those claimants who had received the greatest number of lawful votes, and admit those who had received the greatest number of votes, lawful or unlawful, without regard to the frauds that had been practised in obtaining them, or the dangerous precedent thus established, that those who can, by fraud or conspiracy, obtain the greatest number of votes, whether of aliens, minors, free negroes, or others, shall, instead of being held up for reprobation and disgrace, be rewarded with official honors and high trusts. We confess we were not prepared for this. It is more alarming than any thing

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THE BLOOD HOUNDS.

We find in the St. Augustine Florida Herald, a paper friendly to the Administration the following,—which is an interesting Bulletin from the Dogs, who have comprised a part of our little standing army.

TALLAHASSEE, Jan. 28, 1840.

Thinking it quite probable that the newspapers would soon magnify the blood-hounds brought from Cuba into creatures about the size of an elephant, with teeth like a shark and jaws longer than an alligator's, I galloped over to Magnolia yesterday and passed the day with the sensible animals.

So various are these dogs in color, shape, size, and age, that at first sight they appear like an ordinary pack barking about a planter's dwelling, but examination proves them quite another thing. To describe a dog so as to be understood, is difficult. I must therefore convey a general idea by requesting you to imagine a short-haired, black, red, yellow, brindled, or spotted dog, of any color that ever bolstered the species, 24 inches high and 36 inches long (or there abouts) with a head, breast, fore legs, and shoulders like a light made mastiff, and sweet somewhat elongated, more erect like a grey hound, (mostly cropped where they bleed) and loins, croup, haunches, and tail, like a grey hound, only thicker set. This combination you may conceive produces an animal of great nerve, strength and agility, and such, to all appearance, are these blood-hounds.

They are 24 in number—3 or 4 old dogs, well trained—the remainder younger—some I should think not a year old; one of these, a lady blood-hound, walked about the village with me as familiarly and lovingly as a spaniel; but her kindness was inoperative upon the rest of her clan, for such a set of ferocious beasts I never before saw. That modern Daniel, Van Amburgh, who goes among the lions, would stand no chance among them. When any living thing approaches one of the older dogs, his eyes flash, he rears with rage, and bristles like a serpent to escape from his chain; the keepers have them under subjection, but have frequently to maintain quiet order by inflicting heavy blows with a cudgel, when the dogs lay down with an air which seems to say,—I will be civil to accommodate you; but d——n your sticks," for they master whose tar bowl.

A few days since, as an experiment, a negro was sent a mile into the woods to climb a tree, and in an hour afterwards a dog was put upon trail—he followed it direct through all the windings of the hunter without faulting. The only question is will they follow the trail of an Indian? If they will, they will be a great acquisition to the country; for as to fighting, I am satisfied they would grapple with any thing. The way two or three of them would rattle a dozen Indians off a scrub or a hay gal would be nobody's business. I can only add, that I am much pleased with the bloodhounds, and would like no better fun than taking a hunt with them.

Four keepers have come with them from Cuba. The elder a very respectable sort of man, is I believe, a runaway negro hunter by profession, and he has such confidence in his dogs that he is ready to lead their way against Indians, wherever ordered—there is nothing of the fleacher in his appearance.

A Child in the Woods.—Some sensation has been caused in the neighborhood of Sherbrooke, Lower Canada, by the discovery of a white child, supposed to be four or five months old, in the possession of a small party of the St. Francis Indians. The poor little creature was in a wretched state of suffering—emaciated almost to a mere skeleton—lashed to a board, papoose fashion, with a piece of raw venison in its mouth, which the squaw who had it in charge had given it to satisfy its hunger, being herself incapable of supplying the proper food designed by nature for infants of that tender age. The poor child was purchased from the Indians by a kind hearted Captain Adams, who paid them for it five dollars and a barrel of flour. He also provided for it a suitable nurse and comfortable clothing.—It is estimated that the parents are known, or at least suspected. The child was not stolen from them, but transferred by themselves to the Indians—with what purpose the Canada papers do not say.

Charlotte:

Thursday, March 12, 1840.

The People's Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,

J. R. MOREHEAD, of Guilford.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WM. H. HARRISON, of Ohio.

Our Presidential Ticket—the integrity of Public Servants—the safety of the Public Money, and the general good of the PEOPLE.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.

☞ *Encourage your own Mechanics.*—It has for a long time been to us a source of surprise that many persons will go or send to the North for articles of convenience and luxury, not because they cannot be obtained at home but because they could be purchased at a little less expense, not taking into calculation that the money spent at the North would never benefit them, while if it had been laid out at home in the way of trade most of it if not all might have been returned to their hands again. Happening to be at the Carriage Establishment of Messrs. Crittenden & Trotter week before last our attention was called to a newly finished Carriage for a gentleman in this county, and we must say that we have seen none that came from the North that appeared to be superior to it either in style, workmanship or the neatness of its trimmings. We are led to these remarks from the fact that the practice is too common of sending for articles North when they can be had equally as good at home. Therefore we say encourage your own Mechanics—it is the surest evidence of prosperity of our town.

☞ We have received two numbers of the "Carolina Beacon and Metropolitan Omnibus," printed in Raleigh by E. S. Zevely. The paper is worthy of encouragement. The Editor says it is an independent paper.

☞ *Improve your Corn.*—Persons wishing to try the experiment of improving their seed Corn are informed that they can obtain seed of the Dutton, China or Tree Corn, and the Baden Corn of Capt. Isaac Campbell. We have some of the seed at our office, which can be inspected.

The Charleston Courier, an able and candid paper, friendly to the Administration, thus speaks:—

"We deem it right to make our readers aware that contrary to our original expectation, the prospects of Gen. Harrison for the next Presidency are improving and brightening. Division and schism no longer distract and paralyze the Whigs, but they are united in solid phalanx from one end of the Union to the other, and moving heaven and earth, by vigorous, concentrated and enthusiastic efforts, to accomplish the overthrow of the present Administration and the triumph of their favorite candidate. The removal of the stain of Abolitionism from the skirts of Gen. H. (a work which only needs a line or two from Gen. H. to give it the *coup de grace* even as against his bitterest foes,) and the financial follies of the present Administration, (the latter much to our regret,) give Gen. H. an advantage of position, which his friends are making the most of, and which calls for the most active counter-exertions on the part of the powers that be, to whom, notwithstanding their financial sins, we yet cling with the fondness of old affection, and a gratitude founded on their noble and gallant stand for the Rights of the South, the integrity of the Constitution and peace of the Union."

Encouraging.—A respectable gentleman of this county, who was a Delegate to the late Van Buren Convention in this City, has openly renounced his adhesion to Van Buren & Co. and expressed his determination to go for the Whig Ticket.—He says he has voted with the Administration party for the last ten or eleven years, and things have been constantly getting worse. Convinced that something is radically wrong, he has come to the conclusion to try the Whigs awhile; for, as he justly reasons, it is impossible to lose by the change. And this is the dictate of good common sense and sound judgment. Let others imitate his example; let all who are dissatisfied with the present situation of our National affairs, "try the Whigs awhile"—they cannot be worsted by the experiment. We think they will find their situation speedily bettered; but if they do not, why no one can grumble at their returning to their *first love*.—*Raleigh Register.*

The New Marshal.—The Editor of the "Standard" may endeavor to palliate, as much as he chooses, the conduct of the Administration in *REMOVING* Gen. Daniel, but the people, who know his faithful services and appreciate them, will regard the heartless vindictiveness of the act in its true light. In justifying Mr. Van Buren, the "Standard" is only laboring in its vocation, and the public will place a proper estimate upon its plea apologetic. We really regret for the sake of the new Marshal, that our assertion is contradicted, with regard to his having solicitation used against Gen. Daniel's removal. The impression extensively exists that he did so; and, considering the long and intimate association between himself and the General such a step would certainly have been laudatable to him. Our motive for mentioning the current rumors on the subject, was to present the new Marshal to the public in as acceptable a light as possible; knowing as we did, that the acceptance of Office, under such circumstances, is always regarded with rather an ungracious aspect. We gave him, however, credit for an act of magnanimity, which, it seems, he not only did not do, but the more imputation of which is rather testily rebutted.—*Ral. Register.*

South Carolina.—There are signs of rebellion in the Palmetto State. The South Carolinian, the organ of the Calhoun party, is full of "clouds of doubts, and anticipations of discord and bitter contention," in the ranks of his party. "The fiends of personal strife and political discord are abroad," continues the organ, and "there was a deep and subtle meaning, in Mr. Clay's late taunt to Mr. Calhoun, that "if the information which came to him was to be relied on, a day would come, and that not very distant, either, when the Senator would not dare to rise in his place, and presume to speak, as he had this day done, as the organ of the gallant people of the State he represents."

These are ominous signs. They portend, that the people of that gallant but ridiculously egotistical State mean to set up for themselves. They are, we doubt not, so disgusted with the coalition of Mr. Calhoun and his "tail" with the "Rogues and Royalists," (as he himself called the administration party,) that they mean hereafter to think for themselves. "Go ahead!"—*Fay. Obs.*

The Richmond Enquirer brags thus: "The ball is moving in the East. In the late Republican meeting in the Borough of Norfolk, seven gentlemen, lately Whigs, and two of them of fine talents, manfully came forward, and joined the Republicans.

Did not the Enquirer know that these seven were all of them disciples of John C. Calhoun, and about as much Whigs as the three sailors were Methodists, when, being caught in a shower of rain, they dodged into a Methodist meeting house? "Let us be Methodists here," said one of the tars, "till the rain's over, and then bl—t my eyes, but we'll bolt." The Enquirer has nothing to brag of in this gain for his friends of the White House. We could point him out more than an equal number—if not of the *best*—of good, substantial, hard-fisted citizens, of its own party, who have thrown up their adhesion, and who will go heart and hand for Harrison and Reform.—*Norfolk Herald.*

The Postmaster General, or his agents, were detected again to-day in an attempt "to smuggle the mail." This morning early several pieces of *merchandize*, presumed to be dry goods by their outward appearance, and done up in course bagging, were sent upon the steamboat bound to New Haven, but the captain, wishing to know what he was carrying, inspected the shipments, and found above a ton of the Eastern mail done up thus. According to the Star, the worthy captain said to the agent "deliver this merchandize free, the poor devils at Washington have no money to pay their own way, and have to smuggle their mails." It will be recollected that Mr. Kendall and *Commodore* Vanderbilt had a quarrel about prices, upon which Mr. Kendall took to the land, and the Commodore *snapped* his fingers. The steamboat takes the New York newspapers on, but letters and other papers drag on through the mud. It is of no sort of use to quarrel with the Commodore. He is a perfect *monopoly* of a man. His whole company is his own self. He is his own charter.—He will take Mr. Kendall's mail for nothing to oblige the Government, but if he has any pay, he will have what he thinks right. —*Cor. Nat. Intel.*

The troubles of the Manhattan Bank, the great Tory concern in New York, are traced by the Directors to the following cause. Speaking of the heavy loans, by which the Bank will lose so largely, they say—

"They were mostly made at a time when the institution had so large an amount of public money, *and when they were urged by the Secretary of the Treasury to loan out that money.*"

The stock has been as low as 70, a fall of about $30.—*Fay. Obs.*

Things by their right name.—The "New York Courier and Enquirer" says: The Administration has christened and re-christened the Sub Treasury half a dozen times. The best title for it, that we have yet seen, is one given by Mr. Senator Merrick, of Maryland, in a recent debate in the Senate of the United States. "A bill to separate, as far as possible, the interests of the Government and the Government Officers from the interests of the people, and to ☞ reduce the value of property and the wages of labor, in the United States."—*Bal. Reg.*

FROM THE MARYLANDIAN.

A QUESTION OF VERACITY.

The Globe of Tuesday, stigmatizes General Harrison as the *hero of defeats and failures.*"

Colonel Richard M. Johnson, now Vice President, in his speech in Congress, said of General Harrison that,

"During the late war, he was longer in active service than any general officer; he was, perhaps, oftener in action than any of them, and NEVER SUSTAINED A DEFEAT."

The best joke yet.—The Maysville Recorder, a Van Buren paper, records the election of Blair & Rives as printers to the House of Representatives, under the head of "*Virtue Rewarded.*"

We have heard of a minister, who had been a chaplain in Harrison's army in the late war, who, a short time since, in holding forth to a congregation, somewhere in Indiana, and feeling it his duty to minister to their temporal as well as their spiritual welfare, and knowing some of his hearers were supporters of Mr. Van Buren, he hit upon the following expedient. He earnestly prayed for the welfare of the whole human race, and that "God would in his mercy direct the American people to select for the chief magistracy of these United States, one who was

H onest and well qualified,
A merican in principle,
R epublican in heart,
R eform his aim,
I ndependent of political quacks,
S trong in support of our Constitution,
O pen to the voice of the people, and
N ever oppressing *them*, in order to gratify his malice for individuals."

To which there was a fervid and unanimous response of "*Amen.*"

[By taking the first letter of each line we have the name of HARRISON.]—*Harrisonian.*

Perhaps there is not so good a point for judging of the political prospects and the political movements of the country as New York, inasmuch as the concentration of trade and travel here, rather than of politics, enables an observer to get at a calmer state of facts than politicians give him. I have never seen such confidence in the Whig party about the grand result, as now exists. Calm and judicious men now look upon the question as settled, and are as confident that Gen. Harrison will be President, as men can be of any future event; and yet this is a City which was friendly to Mr. Clay from the start, and which did not receive the nomination, at first, with enthusiasm. The operations of trade and the currency are effecting a revolution, it is impossible to resist by any combination of Executive power.—*N. Y. Correspondent.*

A Sign near Home.—We learn that the Harrisburg Tippecanoe Club No. 1, is composed entirely of gentlemen heretofore friendly to Van Buren, but who have recently renounced their allegiance to that party, and enlisted under the broad banner of the Hero of Tippecanoe. This is encouraging, and denotes "a sign" not to be misunderstood.—*Lancaster Examiner.*

A very pertinent question for Farmers.—The Dayton Journal asks the following question; let every farmer answer for himself:

☞ Which will be most benefitted by the operations of the gold and silver Sub-Treasury—the President with his salary of 25,000 hard dollars a year—or the farmer with wheat at 30 or 40 cents a bushel?

Hard Money.—A friend, writing us from the Mountains, says:—"We have come to the conclusion here in Buncombe, that all further efforts to bring about hard money are useless—it is *hard enough* already."—*Raleigh Register.*

The Scale Turning.—Delaware county, New York, has come out for Harrison and reform. At the town elections on Tuesday, the Harrison men carried *ten* out of the *eighteen* towns by handsome majorities.—This county gave 2,023 majority for Van Buren over Harrison in 1836.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Wesley Jones, of North Carolina, to be Marshal of the United States for the district of North Carolina from the 26th day of April, 1840, when the term of service of the present Marshal will expire.

Supreme Court.—This tribunal has adjourned, after a Term of about nine weeks.

The following Opinions were delivered before the adjournment:

Ruffin, C. J., delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Walton, *et al.* v. Avery, *et al.*, in Equity, from Burke; affirming the decree of the Court below. Also, in McElrath v. Morrison, from Burke; dismissing the appeal. Also, in Montgomery *et al.* v. Wynns, from Hertford; reversing the judgment below.

Daniel, J., delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Tyler v. Moore, from New Hanover; dismissing the appeal. Also, in Eason v. Sutton, *et al.*, from Pitt; judgment reversed and judgment of nonsuit. Also, in Lanning v. Harrison, from Buncombe; reversing the judgment below.

Gaston, J., delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Ralston v. Telfair & Blount, in Equity, from Pitt; motion to dismiss the bill, overruled, and the report to be recommitted for correction in certain particulars, with directions, &c. Also, in State v. King, from Buncombe; reversing the judgment below. Also, in Wharton v. Woodburn, from Guilford; affirming the judgment below. In Anderson, adm'r, v. Patton, *et al.* from Perquimons, the Court desires an argument, whether the legacy to Mrs. A. is vested or contingent.—*Ral. Reg.*

Letters from England indicate that the British Government was concentrating a powerful naval force toward Canton. The preparation looks as if England intended to have a brush with the Chinese.—*Correspondent Nat. Intel.*

A Cute Trick.—A rogue in the Georgia Penitentiary, who passed for and was treated as a 'fool,' lately contrived to make his escape. He made a man of straw by stuffing his clothes with that material, and just before the hour for locking up arrived, he placed it as if looking out of the window of his cell, so that when the keeper came round, he was deceived by the appearance of the figure, and locked it up. The rogue in the meantime had concealed himself in one of the passages, and at night effected his escape over the walls. The cheat was discovered the next morning, when the keeper unlocked the cell and found that the man of straw did not obey his order to turn out.

Go it, Boots!—A Mrs. Boots of Pennsylvania has left her husband, Mr. Boots, and strayed to parts unknown. We presume this pair of Boots are rights and lefts. We cannot say, however, that Mrs. Boots is *right*, but there is no mistake that Boots himself is *left*. At the last accounts he was pursuing her with all his might. Go it Boots!—*Pic.*

Mr. Pelham, Please send a dozen Pumps the Kitten by giving them four times a week in your Journal.

To Mr. B. O. B.

Dear Sir: Knowing the pleasure which this year gives to our sex, and seeing a communication proposed from three young gentlemen placed in the Charlotte Journal; and, also, having waited all the time for two long years back, with much patience, for a year like this to arrive, (for I was not quite old enough the last leap year to marry,) and believing that I am about to choose out one of you with whom to live will be nothing but a means of happiness and tranquility and pleasure. I feel no hesitation in embracing this favorable opportunity to communicate a few of my desires, especially those relative to matrimony. And in the first place, no doubt you wish to know something of my qualities. I dont know that I can give you a better description of them, than you wished them to be in the proposal you sent out, especially those which you mentioned. My beauty, as to its being surpassed, they say that that is altogether out of the question; and as to my stature, it is neither the smallest, middle, nor the largest. I can scarcely tell you what it is exactly, but I will tell you my height and circumference, and you may judge for yourself. My height is only six feet 114 inches; my circumference is not more than 2 *feet*. Will ye look? Will ye begin to loath the Hymeneal song? The reason why I am not married or had no suitors before this time, is because the boys are all afraid of me; they think that I have swallowed too much grammar for them; when they make an ungrammatical expression, I rectify them, and when I use grammatical expressions, they dont understand them, and this is the reason why I wished for this year to come, so that I could have a chance to court for myself. And as it has become my privilege to do the courting, I suppose it will fall upon me to take you to some place to live, and I believe that I can suit you in that particular too, for papa has a plantation over the branch, of about five hundred acres, with the following improvements, viz: a good house, a good barn, a good crib, and a good smoke house. Is this all? Let me see. No. There is an Apothecary Shop, the best of all yet. Now as I am the only child of my papa, (at least when he cares much about) he says if I marry to please him that he will give that plantation to me. And the way he takes to get me to please him, is to try and please me, and the way he takes to please me is to let me choose for life whom I will. Having this privilege I pick upon B. O. B., for if it was not for this privilege, I would have to take T. O. M. for he pleases papa much better than B. O. B., but he says I must be pleased. Now Mr. B. O. B. I flatter myself your suitor, and I feel as though I was sure of success, unless some one else should step in and please you better, for, as I possess all the qualities you wish for, and two more, which are not to be objected to, you can, out with a strait face and an open countenance deny me. And should I succeed in gaining your affections so as to wed with you by next Christmas, it is my opinion, from what acquaintance I have had with you, that I can spend the rest of my days with you very comfortably and happy. Now I want you to prepare to change your place of residence, that of the city to that of a rural, for those so widely differ, to make a sudden change would, perhaps, not be so agreeable. But I must leave off saying more, for Cupid that little dog is shooting his darts at me so thick and so straight, that I scarcely know what I am about, and Venus, that invincible goddess, has so captivated me, that it is uncertain whether I shall ever marry if I dont marry you. So I remain your affectionate lover. T. I. Z.

P. S. Please to direct your answer through the Charlotte Journal, or by some other means most suitable to you. My residence is a certain course and distance from Charlotte.

N. B. I feel very confident in informing you that I have not the Grecian Bend for I bend neither one way or another, but I am straight up and down. And as for the Philadelphia Rack, I am so clear of that as a hen is of teeth, for if ever I go out of a walk, I am sure to strike either a pace or a trot.

To B. O. B., Sparrowsburg.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

A letter published in the New Orleans Bee, under date of Jackson, (Miss.) February 12th, gives an account of a glorious Whig Meeting held in the Representative Hall on the preceding evening for the purpose of responding to the Harrisburg nomination, and selecting an Electoral Ticket pledged to the support of HARRISON and TYLER. The best spirit appears to prevail among the Whigs; and a strong Electoral Ticket was formed, consisting of Sen. GRANT S. PRENTISS, THOMAS J. WORD, T. JONES STEWART, and HENRY DICKERSON. The Letter concludes as follows:—"We shall make a noble stand in November, and unless I am woefully mistaken the banner of HARRISON will be found waving in triumph over this Locofoco bank ridden State, and Mississippi will take her stand once more in the Whig columns, side by side with Louisiana."—*Nat. Intel.*

WHY IS HE POOR?

Why is he poor? He certainly has had opportunities which very few men have had to accumulate a competency for himself.—He has held very prominent situations under the Government during a long period of his life.

The above is from the New Era. It naturally fills the locofoco party with astonishment, that a person who has filled so many offices under the General and State Governments as General Harrison has, and after so many opportunities to enrich himself upon the public money should still be poor. The New Era is perfectly amazed at this, and exclaims. "Why then is he poor?"—We answer, simply because he is an honest man. He has had every opportunity to make himself rich in the same way that the leaders of the locofoco party, and he has remained honest and poor. We are not surprised that such examples of incorruptible honesty should astonish our opponents.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Several incidents occurred, in connexion with the late Whig Convention at this place, which are worth relating, as illustrative of the pervading feeling in this section of the State. We give the following, as one among many that were told us:—

An old and hardy soldier, one of the few veterans of the Revolutionary War, yet left upon the stage, rode more than fifty miles to attend the Convention, and was present during the whole time of its session. On the evening before he left home, he requested his daughter to make preparations for his journey. She remonstrated against his undertaking the trip, urging the condition of the roads, and the heavy rains which had already fallen, and which would probably continue. But the spirit of '76 was in the old man's heart, and he was determined not to be foiled by ordinary difficulties. "My daughter!" said he, "if it rains pitch forks and brick bats, I may; but if it rains nothing but water, I go!"—*Knoxville Times.*

Mr. Profitt, a Whig member from Indiana, was predicting the other day, in the House of Representatives, to some of his Tory colleagues, the result of the next presidential election. He said these his prophecies had always come to pass—for he was not only a *People*, but the son of a *Prophet*."

The "National Intelligencer" of the 6th inst. states that rumors have reached that City, via New Orleans, of the existence of a serious design by Mexico to invade Texas. From the particulars furnished, we should think there was ground for the rumors.

Gen. Harrison has one great point in his favor. The more his actions and services are known and investigated, the more certain are they to be properly appreciated.—Gen. H. "shines brighter the harder he is rubbed."—*Alex. Gaz.*

MARRIED

In Goshen Congregation, Lincoln county, N. C., on the 3d instant, by the Rev. Mr. McCulloch, Dr. LEE A. MOORE to Miss MARTHA C. COZENS.

[We acknowledge the reception of cut fee.]

On the 19th ultimo, at ½ past 12 A. M., by P. J. Wilson, Esq., Mr. JOHN BELL, of Lincoln co., to Miss PEGGY PRICE, of Mecklenburg.

The Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—MARCH 4.

Brandy, Peach,	40 a 50	Feathers,	46
do Apple,	37 a 42	Iron,	3½ a 4
Bacon,	8 a	Molasses,	33 a 34
Beeswax,	a 25	Nails, cut,	7 a 7½
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Sugar, brown,	7 a 12
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf & Lump,	16 a 20
Cotton,	6 a 8	Salt,	80 a 90
do Bagging,	15 a 20	do in sacks,	92½ a 2
Corn,	60 a 65	Wheat,	90 a
Flaxseed,	87½ a 91½	Whiskey,	30 a 35
Flour,	6½ a 6¾	Wool,	17 a 20

CHERAW—MARCH 6

Beese,	11 a 12	Iron,	3½ a 6¼
Beeswax,	20 a 23	Lard,	11 a 12½
Bagging,	18 a 25	Molasses,	45 a 50
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Oats,	54 a 50
Coffee,	12½ a 15	Rice,	85 a 6
Cotton,	5 a 8	Sugar,	10 a 12½
Corn,	62½ a	Salt, in sacks,	83½ a 83¾
Flour,	$4½ a 5	do bushel,	91½ a 91¾
Feathers,	45 a 50	Tallow,	a 12½

CAMDEN—MARCH 7.

Bacon,	10 a 12	Iron, Swedes,	6 a 6¼
Bale Rope,	10 a 14	do. English,	5 a 5
Bagging,	18 a 22	Molasses,	45 a 55
Butter,	15 a 25	Oats,	45 a 50
Cotton,	5 a 8	Sugar,	10 a 13
Coffee,	14 a 16	Salt, in sack,	83½ a
Corn,	75 a 81	do. bulk,	91 a 1
Flour,	4½ a 5½	Tallow,	10 a 12½

COLUMBIA—MARCH 5.

Bagging, Hemp	18 a 27	Corn,	69 a 87
Bale Rope,	10 a 15	Oats,	40 a 50
Bacon, round,	12 a 14	Iron, Swedes,	6 a 7
Butter, country,	15 a 16	do English,	5 a 5
Cotton,	5 a 8	Lard,	10 a 12
Mackerel,	$10 a 16	Molasses, Cuba	45 a 50
Flour, country,	$7 a 8	do. N. O.	30 a 63½

☞ Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Crittenden & Trotter*, is dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the firm will please make payment, and those having claims will present them to Carter Crittenden, who is authorized to settle the business of the firm.

CARTER CRITTENDEN,
JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, March 6, 1840. 9tf

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

W. W. ELMS

Is now receiving his Spring Supply of

Dry Goods,

HARDWARE,

Cutlery, Groceries, &c. &c.,

recently purchased in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, all of which will be sold for *CASH*, on terms which will comport with the present hard times. He solicits a call from such of his friends as pay Cash, as he does not intend selling on credit.

Charlotte, March 11, 1840. 9tf

NO COMBINATION.

Queensware, Glass & China.

JAMES A. TAYLOR,

NO. 79, WATER STREET, NEW-YORK,

BEGS respectfully to inform his old customers and friends, that he is now opening a complete assortment of *Rich China, Cut and Plain Glass Ware and printed and common Queensware*, which is offered on terms to suit the state of the times.

Being entirely disconnected with any combination for the support of high prices, the Subscriber will resume the manner of conducting his business, in which he was so successful some years past in the old house of T. J. Barrow & Co. and hopes to receive the support of the former patrons of his old firm. In order to afford Goods at the lowest possible rate, it will be necessary to confine all sales exclusively to Cash, or short City paper. Virginia, North Carolina or Pennsylvania Funds received in payment for Goods. Merchants visiting the City, are invited to call. Orders, by letter, promptly attended to.

JAMES A. TAYLOR.
79, Water St. near Old Slip.
New York, March 2, 1840. 42tf

MINAR,

THE only *Race Horse* now offered to the public in this section of the country, will stand in Charlotte on Monday and Tuesday in each week, at the low price of *Eight Dollars* the single visit; Ten *Dollars* the Season; *Fifteen Dollars* to ensure.

We say the only Race Horse, for we are willing to run Minar against any Stallion now offered or may be offered as a Stallion this season, in this or any adjoining county, two mile heats, with 110 pounds on each horse. We ask no odds of size or age. We will wait an answer until the 1st April.

THE PROPRIETORS.

March 11, 1840. 42tf

THOMAS S. ALEXANDER

INFORMS his patrons and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the

TAILORING *BUSINESS*

at the stand formerly occupied by Alexander & Jamison, where he will be happy to receive the orders of his friends.

He flatters himself that by strict attention to business, he will continue to receive a share of the liberal patronage enjoyed by the late firm.

GOOD FITS warranted in all cases.

Sept. 2, 1839.

Warranty Deeds for sale at this Office.

POETRY.

From the London Forget-Me-Not.

THE FATHERLESS.

BY MRS. ABDY.

Rouse not the smiling vale, sweet boy,
With early wild flowers gay,
Where birds pour forth a song of joy,
And silvery waters play,
Though violets spring beneath thy feet
Though blossoms scent the air,
No welcome shall thy presence greet,
Thy father is not there.

Seek not the room remembered well,
Where often thou wouldst glide,
Eager thy childish tale to tell,
Close to thy father's side;
How wouldst thou count his treasured books,
And praise his pictures rare,
But never shall a father's looks,
Again rejoice thee there.

Sense bid thee turn to yonder mound,
Where mournful yew trees rise,
And tell thee in that hallowed ground,
Thy cherished father lies;
Oh! seek his grave with sorrowing heart,
Strew it with flowers fair,
But 'tis thy father's mortal part
Alone that moulders there.

He lives above the vaulted skies,
With spirits pure and kind
And casts perchance his watchful eyes,
On those he left behind—
May all the counsels he has given,
May all his pious care,
Aid thee to turn thy thoughts to heaven,
And lead thy footsteps there!

Vain doomed boy, thy earthward gaze,
Vain thy bewailing sighs,
The guardian of thy infant days
Can glad not here thine eyes;
Yet still pursue thy search of love
In faith, in hope, in prayer,
Till thou shalt reach the realms above,
And meet thy father there.

RURAL ECONOMY.

From the Carolina Planter.

HOGS.

Most planters keep Hogs. It is important that they should. They are raised with but little trouble and expense on all plantations where provision crops are attended to. They can be with still less difficulty if root culture be introduced among us. The chief objection to raising hogs, is, that our neighbors' negroes are apt to be opposed to it; and their fondness for fat animals is not at all to be wondered at. If their owners would give them regular rations of meat, which is not the case, we are sorry to say, generally, throughout the whole year, this objection would not be a serious one. The usual attention of a stock minder would probably be sufficient to protect them; and particularly if they are called up to the barn yard at night regularly, which should always be done.

Under ordinary circumstances too much is looked for from the animal's own exertions; they are expected to find not only their subsistence but to keep in good order, and to become fitted for killing after three or four weeks penning, with corn to harden their flesh—in some uplands where mast is abundant, and in swamps where many edible root and shell fish, &c. abound, they may do well enough, if you can prevent their becoming wild—but generally throughout the country they require feeding. It is too common among us to decry the system of feeding hogs—*there* is reason in objecting to giving them corn all the year round; but a cheaper food can be found among the many roots which are cultivated—and it only needs a few experiments to prove it.—Almost every planter and farmer knows that some hogs fatten faster and grow more kindly than others—and hence they give a preference to a particular form; there are many varieties, and when well fed and attended to, any form desired may be procured by careful crossing; hence we constantly hear of particular breeds of individuals which are in high repute—which is chiefly owing to careful breeding and generous treatment.

Among the many breeds of the present day the Berkshire seem to occupy the highest rank. They are short legged—of great length and breadth—round bodied—with large round hams—thick shoulders—and small offal—with great propensity to fat, and attain great size, when well kept—they will weigh 200 to 250 neat at one year old—and keep on growing in proportion to their feed.

Now, we desire a hog to kill at a year old, and a breed that will afford an animal to kill at that age will save us much food, as well as one-half the risk, of being killed by negroes, who are usually carnivorous animals.

The Guinea, or Chinese Hog is a very thrifty one, round bodied, short legged, and very easily kept fat—but they are too tame, and do not grow large enough—they are fine for roasting pigs, and look pleasantly tempting to a dish from their plumpness, but for stock hogs they are not capable of attaining size sufficient. Crossed on a long legged breed they do very well.

The no-bone stock are thrifty and do better than the Guinea, but are liable to the same objection as to size. Numerous other varieties might be mentioned, but as it seems now to be thought that the Berkshires will never stop growing if they are fed, they probably will suit us.

We have procured several of this species, and hope shortly to be able to give planters an opportunity of trying them. Much imposition is practiced with stock, but we have taken particular care to procure them from *C. N. Bement, Esq.*, who is one of the most careful breeders of them. They are in appearance likely to give entire satisfaction.

We will thank our friends for communications on the subject of Hogs, our *staple* meat.

Since the above was written, a friend from a neighbouring district informed us that he has the *Berkshire* breed, which is a large and valuable animal. He has a pig which at six months weighed 180 lbs., with ordinary attention. We hope he will send us a particular account of them.

TAILORING.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a SHOP at his residence 5 miles from Charlotte, on the Mason Ferry Road, and will be thankful for patronage at reduced prices, (as the times are hard.)

A. GRAHAM.

Mecklenburg co., March 4, 1840. 23tf

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Honorable Superior Court for the County of Mecklenburg, I will sell on the 29th of March next,

2 Likely Negroes,

the property of Ira Alexander, (insane,) at the late residence of said Alexander. I will also hire at the same time and place, the Plantation of said Alexander.

LAIRD H. HARRIS, *Guardian.*

Feb 27, 1840. 19$

Bacon! Bacon!!

20,000 LBS. of prime heavy BACON for Sale. Call at the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Sandry.

WM. S. NORMENT.

March 3, 1840. 19$

NOTICE.

THE subscribers are now receiving at the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Sandry, a good assortment of

Groceries and Liquors.

Also, for sale

Bacon, Flour, Meal & Lard.

Low for Cash.

NORMENT & LAWING.

March 3, 1840. 19$

ATTENTION!
Independent Greys.

YOU are commanded to appear at the Court House in Charlotte, on Saturday the 17th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. armed and equipped according to law, in Summer Uniform.

By order the Captain,

F. M. ROSS, O. S.

March 3, 1840.

COTTON WANTED.

I WISH to purchase **400 or 500 bags of Cotton** during the month of March, (I will not be in the market longer than that time) for which I will pay Notes due, some Cash and some paper that will be due by the 1st of January next. None need apply unless they are disposed to comply with the above terms—if they are disposed to trade on these terms the highest prices will be given.

J. M. MORRISON.

Feb. 25, 1840. 22tf

N. B. I also would like to buy a few NEGROES on the same terms as offered for Cotton.

Book Bindery.

WM. HUNTER, Book-Binder,

INFORMS the public that he still carries on an Establishment of the above kind in Charlotte, N. C., a few doors south of the Mint. Having, as he conceives, a thorough knowledge of his business, he feels no hesitation in assuring those who may wish to patronize him, that their work shall be done in the very best style, strong, and on accommodating terms.

Books and other articles sent from a distance to be bound, will be promptly attended to and carefully returned when done. The public are requested to give me a trial.

Feb. 24, 1840. 24

N. B. All old religious books, such as old Family Bibles, &c. rebound and made as good as new, and all weekly and monthly periodicals neatly bound, and Country Produce of all kinds used in a family taken in payment.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned trading for a Note given to James J. Williams, for $168, dated Feb. 28, 1839. As the property for which said Note was given did not belong to him, I am determined not to pay it unless compelled to do so by law.

ELIZABETH BUCHANAN.

Feb. 24, 1840. 24tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for the last three years are requested to come forward and settle by April Court or their accounts will be placed in the hands of T. R. Hughes or Wm. Means for collection. Also, those having claims against me are requested to present them to me by that time for settlement, as I am ready for settling all just claims.

THO. GOODLAKE.

Feb. 24, 1840. 24

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Mecklenburg county, 7 miles East of Charlotte, a Negro man named NATHAN, about 24 years of age, stout built, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, rather of a Copper cast. I suspect he is lurking about the Rev. Isaac Grier's in Providence, or Mr. Hugh Harris' in York District, S. C., or Mr. Robt. Grier's, at Mr. Small's Store, or the Rev. John G. Witherspoon's in Iredell county. The above reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery of said boy. When he left he had his blanket and all his clothing with him—I purchased said boy from the Rev. John G Witherspoon, Iredell county.

WILLIAMSON WALLACE.

Feb. 24, 1840. 22tf

King's Mountain Iron.

THE subscriber will keep hereafter a large and general assortment of **IRON,** from the King's Mountain Iron Company, of a very superior quality, and suited for **Carriage, Wagon Work,** &c., which will be sold on reasonable terms.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Dec. 10, 1839. 12tf

Cast Iron Gearing, Machinery, &c.

The subscriber will receive orders for **Cast Iron** suitable for Mining Machinery, &c., which will be executed promptly by the King's Mountain Iron Company.

LEROY SPRINGS.

JOHNSTON IRON,
EQUAL TO ANY IN THE UNION.

THE subscribers (one mile S. E. of the Tuckaseege Ford, on the road leading to Charlotte,) have, and will continue to keep, a large and general assortment of the above article. Those wishing to purchase can be supplied at 5½ cents Cash.

R. & J. M. WILSON.

Feb. 10, 1840. 20tf

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale 900 acres of land on Millard Creek, 9 miles north of Charlotte, on terms to suit purchasers.

DAN ALEXANDER.

Feb 10, 1840. 21tf

Removal in Charlotte.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the good citizens of Mecklenburg county and the public in general, that he has removed his

Carriage Making Establishment

upon his own premises, on Seventh-street, 2 doors below the Methodist Episcopal Church, where he intends to carry on the above Business. Gentlemen wanting work in his line would do well to call, for his work shall be done well, and of the best seasoned lumber, and as cheap as the times will afford.

All kinds of REPAIRING done at short notice.

All kinds of Country Smithing done, Horse Shoeing, &c.

WM. L. MITCHELL.

Feb 4, 1840. 20tf

N. B. I have on hand at this time, 6 or 8 handsomely finished Carryalls and one very good Sulkey on the way, any of which I will sell low for Cash or on short credit.

Ash Spokes and Poplar Lumber will be taken for work, also Country Produce.

WM. L. MITCHELL.

Valuable GOLD MINES
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, **2 GOLD MINES,** situated about five miles North of Charlotte, on the land formerly owned by Thomas McGinn, adjoining and on the same ridge with the Capps Mine. The above Mines have been fully tested by experienced Miners, and have proved to be very valuable. For further information, apply to the subscriber, living on the Beatties ford road, five miles from Charlotte.

THOMAS JAMISON.

Jan. 13, 1840. 16tf

3000 LBS. heavy country made BACON for sale. Terms Cash.

N. B. TAYLOR.

Feb. 10, 1840. 20tf

Saddling Business.

THE Subscriber will continue the above Business at the old stand, where he is prepared to execute all orders for work at the shortest notice; and he will sell articles in his line low for Cash, or on short credit.

He also informs Saddlers that he keep a general assortment of **Hardware** and other articles used in his business, which he will sell low.

ORDERS punctually attended to.

ROBERT SHAW.

Jan. 20, 1840.

To the Fashionable Community!

J. & D. JAMISON

HAVING permanently located themselves in Charlotte, as successors to A. Graham, Esq., offer their services as

TAILORS,

to all who may favour them with their patronage. Their known ability and skill in their profession, render it unnecessary to say that they are ready to do the best work in this section of North Carolina. Having ons connected with the firm of long and successful experience in the

Art of Cutting,

they are prepared to say to the public, that they are determined to let no article of clothing made by them, go from their Shop without being entirely satisfactory to the wearer, so far as cutting and making are concerned.

The business is conducted, for the present, under the firm of Jamisons & Co., in the house hitherto occupied by Mr. Graham.

Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1840. 17tf

THE CELEBRATED HORSE,
HENRY FLYNN,

WILL make his second Season, commencing the 20th instant, in Mecklenburg county, N. C. greatly improved in size and appearance, and is undoubtedly the finest horse of his age, in Virginia. For further particulars see handbills.

JAMES M. CHAPPELL.

Feb 3, 1840. 20tf

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Wm. J. Keahey, assignee of Bird, Gillilan & Co
vs.
George Sharp, Jos. N. Tuttle and Wm. E. Emerson.

Original Attachment

Levied in the hands of Alexander & Brothers, Leroy Springs, David Parks, G. C. Marvin, Richard King, A. Morrison, John M. Morrison and S. A. Harris, and them summoned as Garnishees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants are inhabitants of another State, *Ordered, therefore,* that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless the defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in April next, and plead, answer or demur, judgment by default will be entered against them.

Witness, Brely Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of January, A. D. 1840.

B. OATES, *C. M. C.*

Price adv. $5. 42$

Silk Worm Eggs.

FOR sale, at Col. Alexanders Hotel, several thousand SILK WORM EGGS, at 50 cents per thousand.

Feb. 18, 1840. 3t

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
PIANO FORTES.

THE Subscriber has just received an *additional* supply of PIANOS, of very superior qualities, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms. His assortment is as full and complete as any in North Carolina; and he hesitates not to say, that the Pianos are equal, if not superior to any offered for sale in this section of country.

Amongst the collection are

2 splendid Rosewood Pianos,
1 zebra wood, (striped,)
AND
5 Mahogany.

These instruments have each two pedals, a loud and a soft, or *Harp* pedal.

Persons wishing to purchase, are referred to the Rev. John C. Jacobson, Principal of the Salem Female Boarding School, or Gen. Davidson and John R. Alexander, of Mecklenburg county.

JOSHUA BONER.

Salem, N. C., Dec. 31, 1839. 12tf

☞ The Raleigh Register, Salisbury Watchman and Greensborough Patriot will insert five times and send account to J. B.

Competition is the "LIFE" of "TRADE."

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Mecklenburg County and the public in general, that he has again commenced the

Coach Making Business

in the town of Charlotte, and is now prepared to execute all ORDERS in his line, from the most common to the finest. Having had nine years experience in the business and employed workmen of a superior grade and lumber well SEASONED he feels warranted in saying, that his Work shall be equal, if not superior, to any made in this section of country. All he asks is a fair trial, for his Work shall not be excelled in point of *cheapness, beauty or durability.*

All REPAIRING done in the best style and at the shortest notice.

His SHOP will be found one door North-east of Mr. Sumner's dwelling house.

CHARLES OVERMAN.

Charlotte, Jan. 6, 1840. 15tf

DENTISTRY.

DR. JOSEPH LEE'S engagements have prevented him from making his annual visit into this part of the State as early as intended by him. His employers may depend on seeing him in a few weeks.

Persons in the country having written orders at the office of the Charlotte Journal or the Western Carolinian, or at Ford's Tavern in Concord, will be visited at their residences without additional expense.

Camden, Feb. 1, 1840. 19$

☞ The Western Carolinian will copy this three times.

Drs. Happoldt & Wallace,

HAVING associated, will attend to the practice of **Medicine & Surgery** in all their collateral branches. They may be consulted at all times (except when absent on professional business,) at their office (formerly occupied by Dr. J. M. Happoldt.) Cases requiring consultation shall be attended to without any additional expense.

Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1840. 13tf

CHEAP GOODS
FOR CASH.

I SHALL hereafter sell for *CASH,* and I am determined to sell at the lowest prices. If I make a bill it must be paid when called for.

H. B. WILLIAMS.

Jan. 21, 1840. 17tf

Reverend Impostor!!!

LOOK OUT! Look out!! look out for an INFAMOUS KNAVE, by the name of ENOS L. FENWICK, of New York, who was formerly a BAPTIST PREACHER, and better known to the citizens of Monroe County as the "REVEREND IMPOSTOR." This scallawa VILLAIN, who was dismissed from his pulpit, some time since, for improper conduct, is now rendering himself still more infamous, by wickedly attempting to impose not merely upon a Church, but upon the WHOLE COMMUNITY.

A few months ago, this SCOUNDREL wrote to the subscriber, at Boston, and wished to be appointed an agent for the sale of the Matchless Sanative. The General Agent, not knowing his depraved character, gave him an agency, and forwarded him a quantity of the medicine. This he soon sold, and remitted the money, and ordered another lot, which was sent almost one month since. To avoid any suspicion as to the DESIGN of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his "CLOVEN FOOT," he made a partial remittance of the sales of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter ASTONISHMENT the General Agent learnt, that this REVEREND DECEIVER is now impiously manufacturing with his own UNHOLY HANDS, a worthless medicine, —a SPURIOUS SANATIVE, which he is employing as trading pedlars to palm upon the public as the GENUINE ORIGINAL.

☞ If the People of America will only bear ONE FACT in mind, there is not even a POSSIBILITY of their being duped by this UNPRINCIPLED VILLAIN. The fact is this:—NO PEDLAR, or TRAVELLING AGENT *has ever been employed in this country to sell the Sanative, or to leave it with any person to sell on commission.* ☜ Again, *every* Agent of the TRUE Sanative, is appointed by the GENERAL AGENT, and receives the medicine directly FROM THE DEPOSITORY IN BOSTON.

☞ Let all who buy the Sanative, (and almost every body does buy it,) REMEMBER THE ABOVE FACTS, and they may be SURE of obtaining the GENUINE ORIGINAL COMPOUND.

☞ N. B.—*Every* Agent of the Matchless Sanative, is EARNESTLY desired to give an IMMEDIATE ALARM, by having this article inserted one month in all the papers in their towns. And that the General Agent may be CERTAIN that the public are put on the LOOK OUT for the IMPOSTOR, he will kindly thank all his Agents to forward him a copy of each paper advertised in, AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

D. B. ROWLAND,
General American Agent,
Depository No. 138, Washington Street.

Boston, Dec. 23, 1839. 12$

New York, Dec. 17, 1839.

Sir,—Although I am not personally acquainted with you, I trust, when you perceive the object of my letter, you will excuse the liberty I take in addressing you. It is possible, you may not be aware that a man by the name of Enos L. Fenwick, now in this city, (formerly a Baptist preacher and familiarly known to the citizens of Monroe co. as the "*Reverend Impostor*") is manufacturing a medicine and selling it for the Matchless Sanative, of which I perceive you are the general agent. I have every reason to believe, sir, that Mr. Fenwick is an unprincipled man, as he was, not long since, deposed from the ministry, for taking unwarrantable liberties with members of his church, I therefore, as the enemy of knavery, feel anxious that he should be speedily exposed, lest many of my fellow-citizens should be defrauded by him out of their money, if not their characters. I deem it the conscientious duty of every man, to expose villany and vice wherever and whenever he meets it. Besides, Sir, another consideration should prompt me to make known to you the above facts, I have a daughter, who, thank God, has been raised from a wasting skeleton, to perfect health—and that too, by the simple means of using one vial and a half of the Matchless Sanative, which I bought at 252 Broadway, of C. B. Francis, your agent for this city. Believing that you will duly appreciate the motives which have indeed me to address you thus unceremoniously, and hoping that you will take the earliest steps to expose to the world the base imposter Fenwick, I subscribe myself, Sir, very respectfully,

J. P. MAYHEW.

Dr. David S. Rowland, Boston, Mass.

Wrapping Paper.

JUST received and for sale at this Office a supply of Wrapping Paper. Also a few reams of Writing Paper.

Encourage Domestic Manufactures.

THE Subscribers having purchased the property and entire interest in the Stock of Charles Overman of the firm of Overman & Crittenden, would most respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they intend carrying on the

Coachmaking Business

in all its various branches, at the Old Stand. They have in their employ first rate hands, a large and well seasoned lot of timber, and with their own experience in the Business, both having worked, and one of the subscribers having been in the business for the last 15 or 20 years at the North, we believe with the advantages we have we can Manufacture work equal if not superior to any done in this section of country, and be enabled to sell it lower. We solicit a share of public patronage.

N. B. All kinds of REPAIRING done at the shortest notice.

CARTER CRITTENDEN,
JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, Aug. 20, 1839. 464tf

BOYD'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY MORRIS', Sign of the Buck,

Corner of King and George Streets,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE proprietor of the above HOTEL tenders his thanks to those who have already patronized him; and informs his friends and former patrons of the *House* that the whole establishment has recently undergone a thorough repair, and that he is now fully prepared to receive all who may feel disposed to stop with him at the "**Old Stand**" as well known by persons visiting the City. Every exertion will be made to give satisfaction to all who may call on him.

Stables sufficient to hold 40 or 50 horses.

Just give him a trial and judge for yourself.

J. D. BOYD.

January, 1840. 23$

☞ The Greenville Mountaineer and the Fayetteville Observer are requested to insert the above six weeks, and forward their accounts to this office for collection.

NOTICE.

TO those who apply immediately I will sell a part of my splendid crop of **Morus Multicaulis Trees** at the very low price of half a cent by the bud. From experiments made in all parts of the country, no doubt can remain to those who examine the subject, of the practicability and immense profits of the Silk Culture. Repeated trials have fairly shown, that more than the trees will cost, may be realized the first year by making Silk from the leaves they will produce. As the best judges feel confident that the prices of trees will rise this Spring, and continue up for another year, the present may be regarded as the most favored opportunity to purchasers, and the terms here offered as the lowest we have known. My trees are genuine and in sound condition; and to the luxuriance of their growth, many who saw them last summer can testify. Applications made at this place or my plantation in Lincoln county, will be attended to.

R. H. MORRISON.

Davidson College, Feb. 6, 1840. 22$

French Burr Mill Stones
For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egerton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We warrant the article to be genuine; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, June 19, 1839. 455tf

Refer to
J. J. BLACKWOOD, Esq.,
Capt. WILLIAM COOK,
Capt. WILL. H. NEAL.

P. S. All other kind of Commission or other business will have due attention. C. J. O.

NAILS & IRON.

THE Subscribers give notice that they have commenced business; their Factory is in blast, Forge and Nail Machines in full operation and can in a short time be able to fill any order with which they may be favored at their former prices.

FULENWIDER & BURTON.

Lincoln co., Jan. 28, 1840. 22$

30,000 genuine Morus Multicaulis for Sale.

THE subscriber is now prepared to make contracts for the delivery of the valuable tree (for feeding the silk worm) in the fall. As there has been and still will be many frauds practiced upon the unsuspecting, the subscriber warrants those now offered to be of the genuine kind, his original stock was obtained from Gideon B. Smith, of Baltimore, nine years ago and are a part of the tree that that gentleman has spoken often about in his writings, being the first ever brought to the United States. The tree has been growing in an exposed situation since first obtained, and being now acclimated is preferable to those lately introduced into the country. It will also be cultivated by myself the present year and every care will be taken to render the tree good, and every necessary instruction given to purchasers upon the cultivation of the same. As the Trees is in great demand and the season about to close for obtaining it this year, those wishing to purchase would do well to speak in time, and that there may be no disappointments a regular list will be kept and this advertisement discontinued so soon as the number above named is taken up. The subscriber will also make engagements for a few thousand SILK WORM EGGS of the most approved kind now in feed. The worms will be fed exclusively upon the Morus Multicaulis. All communications by mail, must be post paid, and all orders must be accompanied by cash.

J. P. PRITCHARD.

Feb. 20, 1839. 438tf

N. B. Persons are invited to call and see the trees while growing and judge for themselves.

CATAWBA RIVER LANDS
For Sale.

THE Home Plantation, belonging to the estate of James Latta, dec'd. containing **390** acres, of good quality, bordering on the river by a mile, with a Dwelling House of large size and in good order, with other out-buildings much better than usual. And the Moore Plantation of **100** acres, of Bow land, lying very convenient, a very large proportion of which is best Meadow Land, will be sold together.

—ALSO—

320 acres, known as the Dean and Price places, well situated, and with fine meadow ground.—This plantation may be divided to suit purchasers.

For terms apply to the subscriber, who will show the lands.

RUFUS REID, *Executor.*

Nov. 23, 1839. 11tf

Who wants better Evidence?

IT WOULD seem one reading public to the numerous voluntary letters published recently in this paper and in the Gold Enterprise, relative to the happy and beneficial effects of the administration of

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS.

Those who have perused the letters above referred to will observe that in almost every case they attest the fact, that an commencement of any sort attends the taking of these medicines, in ordinary cases, but that the patient, without feeling their operation, is universally left in a stronger and better state of health than was experienced previous to being afflicted with disease; and in all cases of acute suffering, great relief is obtained in a few hours, and a cure is generally effected in five or three days.

In cases of FEVER of every description, and all bilious affections, it is unnecessary for me to say aught, as I believe the LIFE MEDICINES are now universally admitted to be the most speedy and effectual correctorants in all diseases of that class.

The LIFE MEDICINES are also a great excellent relief in affections of the Liver and Bowels, as has been proved in hundreds of cases where patients have come forward and requested that their experience in taking them might be published for the benefit of others. In their operation in such cases, they restore the tone of the stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, and invigorate the general functions of the whole body, and thus become in both cases (for they are perfectly adapted to each) an invaluable means of preventing disease and restoring health.

In affections of the head, whether accompanied with pain and giddiness, or marked by the grievous calamity of impaired mental energy; to palpitations of the heart, faintness, loss of appetite and strength, and the multiplied symptoms of disordered digestion, the LIFE MEDICINES will be found to possess the most salutary efficacy.

Constitutions relaxed, weak, or decayed, in male or women, are under the immediate influence of the LIFE MEDICINES. Old Coughs, Asthmas and Consumptive habits are soon relieved and speedily cured. Poverty of blood and consistent looks will ere long meet the happiest change; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balmic, and the limbs be covered with flesh, firm and healthy.

Nervous disorders of every kind, and from whatever cause arising, fly before the effects of the LIFE MEDICINES, and all that train of sinkings, anxieties, and tremors which so dreadfully affect the weak, the sedentary and the delicate, will in a short time be succeeded by cheerfulness, and every presage of health.

For weakness, deficiency, of natural strength and relaxation of the vessels, by too frequent indulgence of the passions, this medicine is a safe, certain and invaluable remedy.

Those who have long resided in hot climates, and are languid and relaxed in their whole system, may take the LIFE MEDICINES with the happiest effects; and persons removing to the Southern States or West Indies cannot obtain a more important article of health and life.

The following cases are among the most recent cures effected, and gratefully acknowledged by the persons benefitted:

Case of Joseph C. Hunt, New Windsor, Orange county, N. Y.—A dreadful tumor destroyed nearly the whole of his face, nose and jaw. Experienced quick relief from the use of the Life Medicines, and in less than three months was entirely cured. [Case reported, with a wood engraving of a new pamphlet now in press.]

Case of Thos. Purcell, aet'd. 84 years of age—was afflicted 19 years with swellings in the legs—was entirely cured by taking 40 pills in 3 weeks.

Case of Jane Dodson, Aberdeen, Ohio—rheumatism five years—is entirely cured—has used the LIFE MEDICINES for Worms in children and found them a sovereign remedy.

Case of Lewis Austin—periodical sick headache—always relieved by a small dose—now entirely free from it.

Case of Alice Ames—cured of a most inveterate and obstinate dyspepsia and general debility.

Case of Adah Adams, Windsor, Ohio—rheumatism, gravel, liver affections, and general nervous debility, had been confined seven years—was raised from her bed by taking one box of pills and a bottle of bitters—a most extraordinary cure—she is now a very healthy and robust woman—attested by her husband Shubel Adams.

Case of Mrs. Badger, wife of Joseph Badger—nearly similar to above—result the same.

Case of Susan Gardenier, a young unmarried woman—subject to ill health several years—a small course of the Life Medicines entirely restored her—is now hale and healthy.

Case of Miss Thomas, daughter of Eli Thomas—cough and symptoms of consumption—cured in four weeks. Her sister cured of a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism in one week!

Case of S. Colvin—cured of a severe attack of scarlet fever in a few days by the Life Medicines.

Case of Harriet Tungeel, Galen, N. Y.—was in a very low state of health a year and a half—did not expect to recover. Miss T. is now able to walk about and is rapidly recovering health and strength.

Case of Benjamin J. Tucker—severe case of Fever and Ague—cured in a very short space of time. Directions followed strictly.

Case of Amos Davis—Affection of the Liver—after trying doctor's remedies in vain for a long time, was cured by the Life Medicines without trouble.

Extraordinary case of Lyman Pratt, who was afflicted with Phthisic 20 years—effected a perfect cure in 24 hours by the use of the Life Medicines.

Thousands of persons afflicted in like manner, have, by a judicious use of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS, been restored to the enjoyment of all the comforts of life. The Bitters are pleasant to the taste and smell, gently astringe the fibres of the stomach, and give that proper tension which a good digestion requires.—As nothing can be better adapted to help and nourish the constitution, so there is nothing more generally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or sinking of the hands and limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, or consumptive habits.

The Life Medicines possess wonderful efficacy in all nervous disorders, fits, headaches, weaknesses, heariness and low state of spirits, dimness of sight, confused thoughts, wandering of the mind, vapours and melancholy, and all kinds of hysteric complaints are gradually removed by their use. In sickness of the stomach, flatulencies, or obstructions, they are safe and powerful, and as a purifier of the blood, they have not their equal in the world!

For additional particulars of the above Medicines, see Moffat's "GOOD SAMARITAN," a copy of which accompanies the Medicines; a copy can also be obtained of the different Agents who have the Medicines for sale.

French, German and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office 375 Broadway.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Prepared and sold by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

Agents.—The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

These valuable Medicines are for sale by

T. J. HOLTON,
Charlotte, N. C.

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

BLANK WARRANTS for sale at this OFFICE.

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.